

User's Guide

Wing FTP Server Help

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Part



1 Wing FTP Server

1.1 Overview

Welcome to Wing FTP Server!

Wing FTP Server is a highly functional, easy-to-use and secure FTP Server solution that can be used in **Windows, Linux, Mac OSX** and **Solaris**. It supports a number of file transfer protocols, including FTP, HTTP, FTPS, HTTPS and SFTP using SSH2, giving your end-users flexibility in how they connect to the server. And it provides administrators with a web based interface to administer the server from anywhere. You can also monitor server performance and online sessions and even receive email notifications about various events taking place on the server. The supported transfer protocols are listed as follows:

- FTP (File Transfer Protocol)
- HTTP (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol)
- FTPS (FTP over SSL)
- HTTPS (HTTP over SSL)
- SFTP using SSH2 (File Transfer over Secure Shell)

The major features of Wing FTP Server:

- **Cross Platform** - You can run the server on Windows, Linux, Mac OSX and Solaris.
- **Multiple Protocols** - Supports FTP, FTPS(FTP over SSL), HTTP, HTTPS, and SFTP(FTP over SSH).
- **FIPS 140-2** - Uses OpenSSL FIPS 140-2 validated cryptographic module (certificate #1051).
- **IPv6 Support** - You can add IPv6 listeners or IPv6 access rules like IPv4.
- **Web-Based Administration** - Administrate your file server anytime, anywhere.
- **Web-Based Client** - Access your files anytime, anywhere.
- **Multiple Domains** - You can run multiple virtual servers on the same IP address.
- **Task Scheduler** - Uses the Lua scripting tasks to appoint an action at a specified time.
- **Programmable Event Manager** - Executes Lua Scripts, sends out emails and implements third-party software.
- **Multiple Authentication Types** - XML files, ODBC database, Mysql database, LDAP and Windows Authentication (NTLM or Active Directory).
- **Application Programming Interface** - Provides a set of APIs that can be called in Lua Scripts.
- **Audit & Report** - All the transactions will be captured into a database, then you can analyze it and generate reports in real time.
- **Virtual Directories** - Allows you to map virtual directories to physical directories, and you can also use UNC path or mapped drives for virtual directories.
- **Real-Time Information** - Enables you to monitor your FTP server in real-time. You can monitor each user connected to your server and gather detailed information about them.
- **Ratio, disk quota system** - Every user can be assigned individual disk quota, ratio and bandwidth.

- **Multiple Languages** - Now supports 13 languages - English, Français, Deutsch, Italiano, Nederlands, Português, Español, 简体中文, 繁體中文, 日本語, Český, Româna, Türkçe.

The Web Client contains basic functions similar to Windows Explorer and brings the following major features:

- **Support for iPhone/Andriod** - This feature aims to help iphone or andriod users to enjoy easy and convenient access to files anywhere.
- **Web Links** - Share your files with direct web links, you can also set the limit number of download and expiration date.
- **Multiple Files Upload/Download** - You can upload or download multiple files at the same time.
- **Thumbnail View Mode** - With this you can see small images representing the contents of any file without having to download the entire file.
- **Online Text Editor** - This function enables you to view or modify a text file.
- **Picture Viewer** - You can watch PNG, JPG, GIF, BMP photos with the picture viewer or play them as slide show.
- **Zip/Unzip Files** - Zip or unzip files(folders) on the server, save your download/upload time.

For more information, please visit our official website:
<http://www.wftpserver.com/>

1.2 Editions

Wing FTP Server Editions

Wing FTP Server is available in three different editions. They are designed to meet various needs of today's server administrators. We offer a Standard Edition with the basic functions and features, a Secure Edition which supports SSH and SSL, and a Corporate Edition which is designed for medium and large corporations with high volume file server traffic.

Standard:

Remote Web-Based administration
Web-Based client(HTTP)
Administrator console
Unlimited domains number
100 user accounts per domain
50 concurrent connections per domain
Support virtual directory mapping
Support transfer ratios and quotas
2-year free upgrade protection(includes minor upgrades and major upgrades)
Lifetime technical support

Secure:

200 user accounts per domain
100 concurrent connections per domain
FTPS (FTP over SSL)
SFTP using SSH2 (File transfer over secure shell)
HTTPS (Web client)
All features in the standard edition

Corporate:

Unlimited accounts number
Unlimited concurrent connections
Database storage of accounts via ODBC
Database storage of accounts via Mysql
Event Manager
Task schedulers with lua script
Windows Authentication (NTLM or Active Directory)
LDAP Authentication
All features in the secure edition

1.3 Requirements

To properly run Wing FTP Server on your computer, the following system requirements are recommended:

Hardware

- Memory: 128 MB of system memory (RAM)
- Display: SVGA(1024 x 768) or higher is required when using the administration program
- Disk space: 30 MB free hard disk drive space

Software

- Operating System: Windows 2000, Windows XP(32/64bits), Windows 2003(32/64bits), Windows Vista (32/64bits), Windows 2008(32/64bits), Windows 7(32/64bits), Mac OS X v10.4 or later, Linux(kernel 2.6.x), Solaris 10.
- Web browser for web administration: IE 6.0+, Firefox 1.5+, Google Chrome, Opera 9.1+, Safari 3.1+, etc...

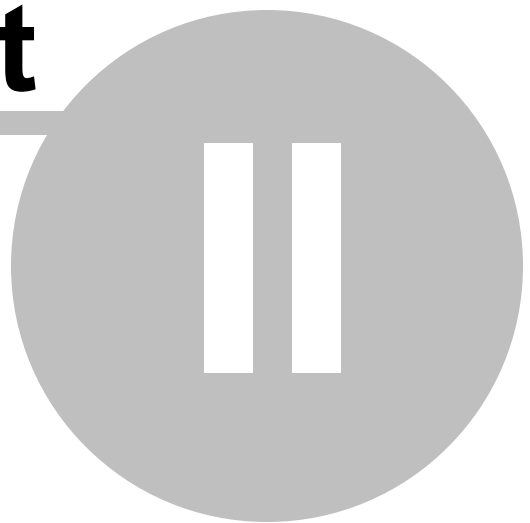
1.4 Purchase

Wing FTP Server is shareware, you can evaluate it free of charge for 30 days. After 30 days, if you want to continue using it, you must register it and pay a registration fee. You can purchase Wing FTP Server online at <http://www.wftpserver.com/order.htm>. With your purchase, you will get email or livechat technical support for lifetime and 2-year upgrade protection (all updates can be downloaded for free within two years). For more information about purchasing Wing FTP Server, do not hesitate to contact us at sales@wftpserver.com

The license key will be sent from email address: support@wftpserver.com, please make sure your mail server won't block or filter this email address.



Part



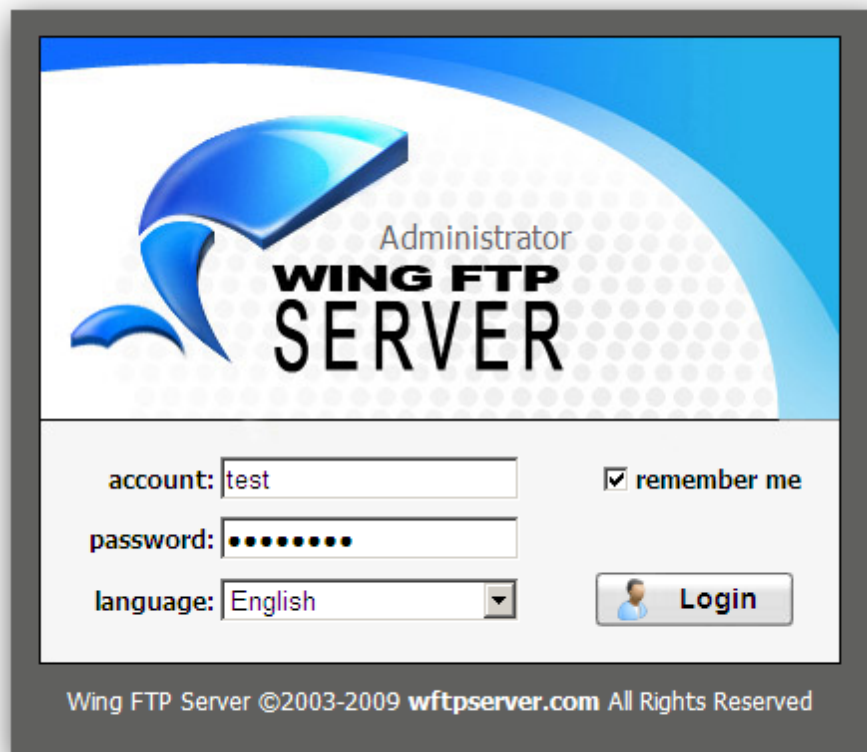
2 Quick Start

2.1 Quick Start Guide

We will help you setup Wing FTP Server in a few minutes.

Login

When installation of Wing FTP Server is completed, you may launch web browser with <http://127.0.0.1:5466> to start the web-based administration. Here, 5466 is the default listener port for web admin, you can change it during the installation process. (Microsoft Windows users can launch the administration simply by double-clicking the Wing FTP Server icon in the system tray or the Desktop)

The image shows a web-based login interface for Wing FTP Server. At the top, there is a blue and white graphic with the text "Administrator WING FTP SERVER". Below this, there are three input fields: "account:" with the value "test", "password:" with masked characters, and "language:" with a dropdown menu set to "English". To the right of the password field is a checkbox labeled "remember me" which is checked. Below the input fields is a "Login" button with a small user icon. At the bottom of the form, there is a copyright notice: "Wing FTP Server ©2003-2009 wftpserver.com All Rights Reserved".

account:	test	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> remember me
password:	••••••••	
language:	English	

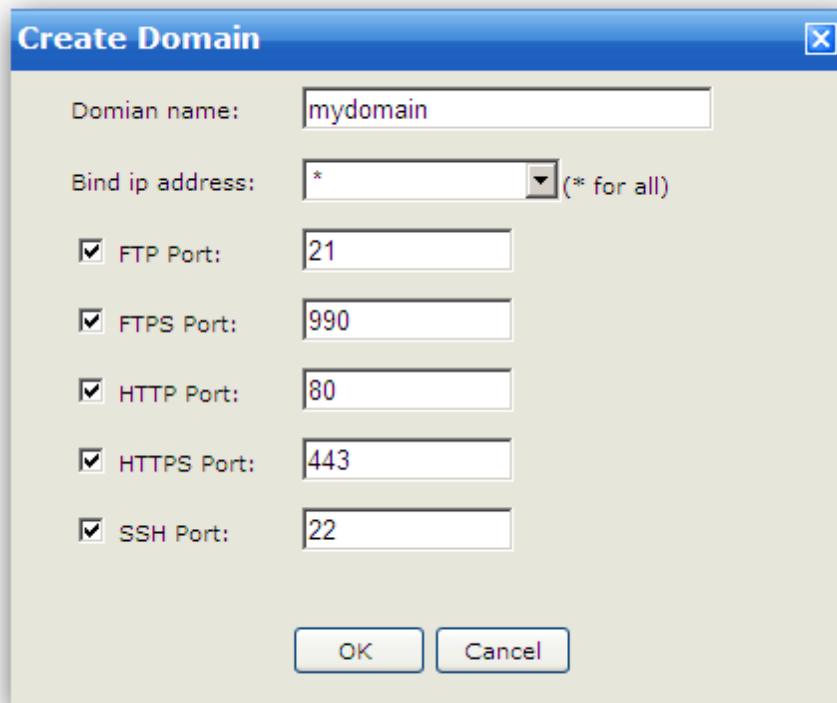
Wing FTP Server ©2003-2009 wftpserver.com All Rights Reserved

Enter your admin name and password which specified during installation, then click the "Login" button.

Creating Your First Domain

If there is no domain has been created, you will be asked whether you would like to create the first domain. Clicking "Yes" starts the domain creation dialog.

You need to specify the configuration as the picture shows below:



Create Domain

Domain name:

Bind ip address: (* for all)

☒ FTP Port:

☒ FTPS Port:

☒ HTTP Port:

☒ HTTPS Port:

☒ SSH Port:

Firstly, you need to provide a unique name for the domain. It's simply an identifier to distinguish the domain from others. Please note that this domain name must be unique.

Secondly, specify the physical ip address used to connect to this domain. Normally you can choose the default asterisk(*), it means server will use any available IP address on the computer.

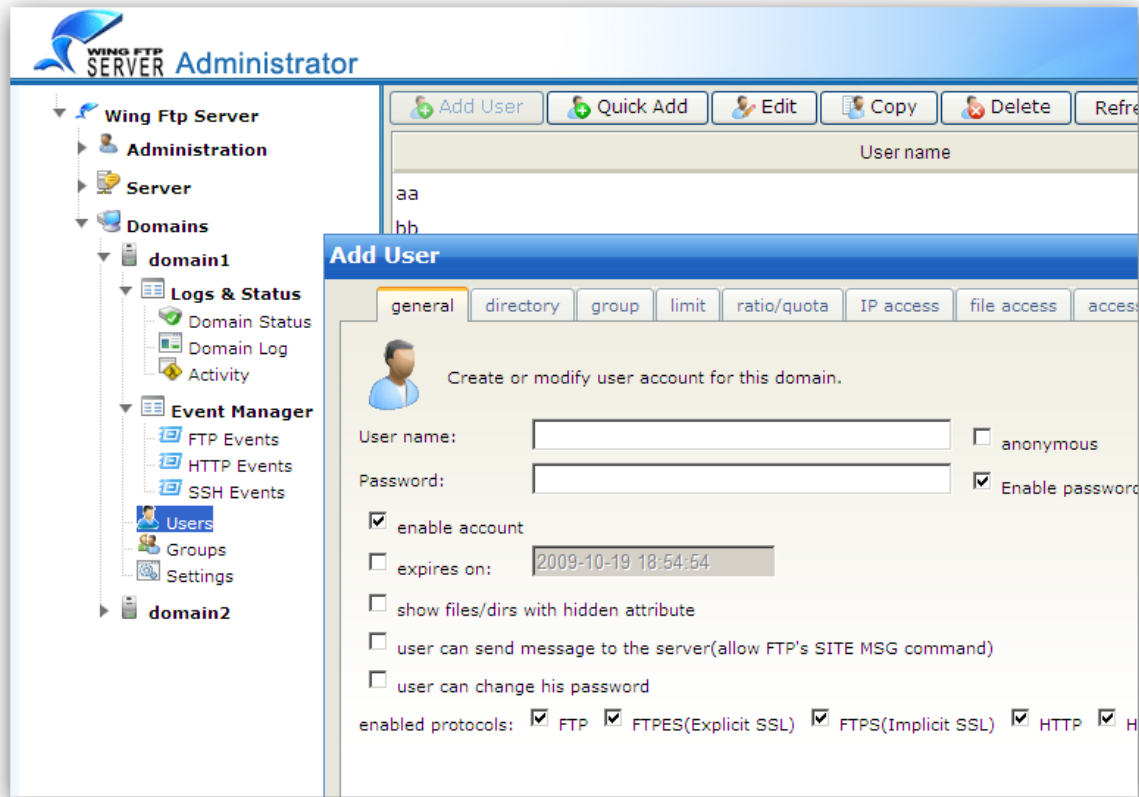
The last thing is to identify the available protocols and ports for this domain. The default setting will allow all the protocols. If you want to disable some protocol like "HTTP", just uncheck the "HTTP Port" box.

Click "OK" to finish the creation of new domain.

Now your first domain has been created successfully! It is so easy, right? And you may find its additional properties and settings under Domain Settings.

Creating Your First User Account

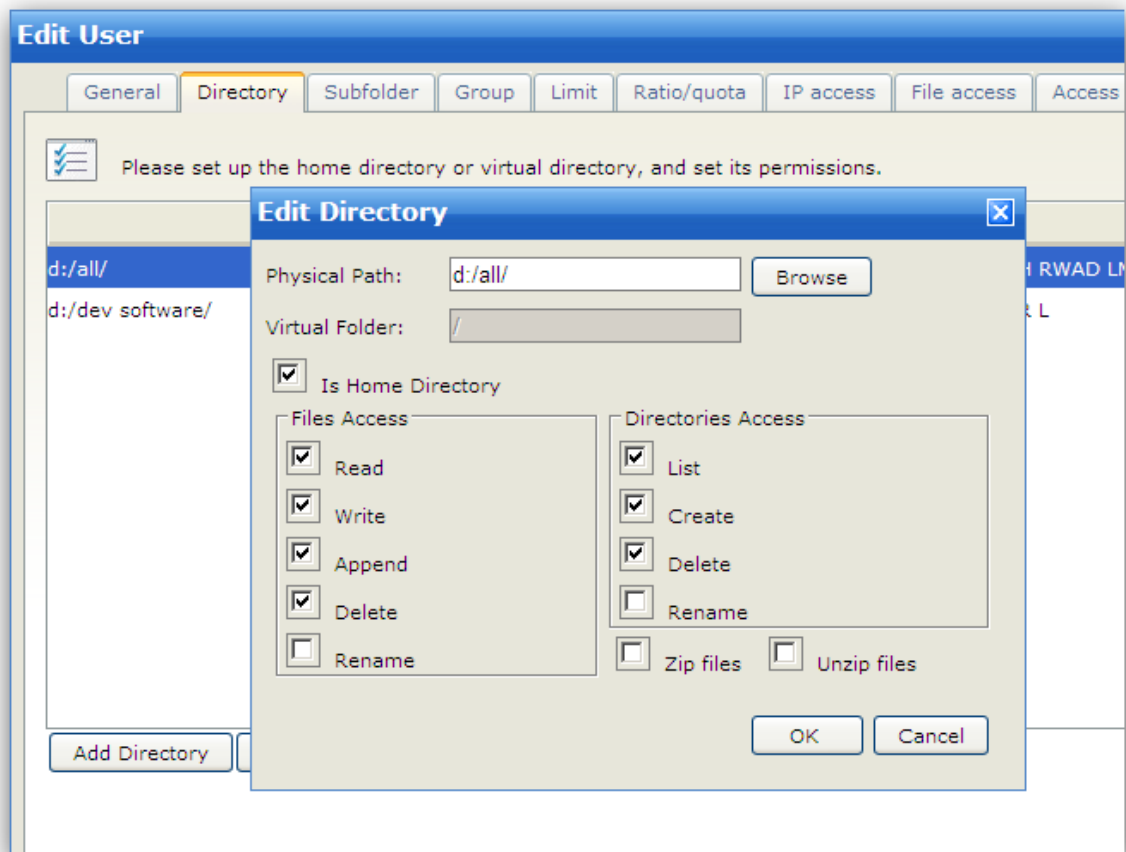
After your first domain is created, you need to add a user account for this domain. Navigate to "Domains -> YourDomain -> Users", then click "Add User" button.



You need to provide a unique user name for the user account. This user name is used to begin the authentication process when connecting to the server. The user name must be unique for this domain, in the meantime other domains on your server may have an account with the same user name. To create an anonymous account, check the anonymous box.

After specifying a unique user name, you also need to specify a password for the account. If you want to allow anyone who knows the user name to access your domain, just uncheck the option "enable password".

The last step is to add a home directory for this account. It is the location on the server's hard drive (or UNC network resource) where the user will be placed after successful login. Click "directory" tab in the User Creation Dialog.



There is no directory available for newly created user account, so you need to add a directory for this user. Click "Add Directory" button, then choose a physical folder by clicking "Browse" button. The final step is granting access rights to this folder. The rights will be inherited by all subfolders contained in that folder. The default access rights are "File Read" and "Directory List", which allow user to list files(folders) or download files.

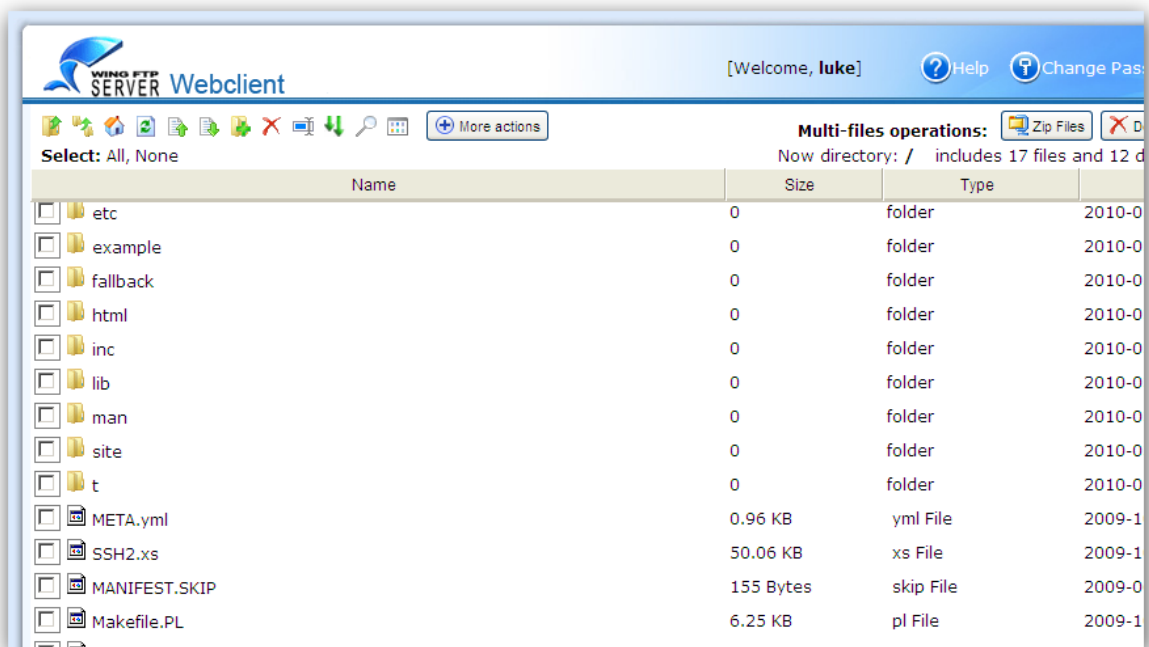
Test

Congratulations! Your Wing FTP Server is now accessible and ready for file sharing. If you've enabled HTTP protocol during the domain creation process, now you can test it with a web browser.

Enter `http://127.0.0.1:80` (80 is the default port for HTTP). You will be taken to the login page showing:



Enter the account name and password you just created and click "Login" button.



Now you can download and upload files in both home and virtual directories.

2.2 Router & Firewall

Configure Wing FTP Server with a DSL router or a cable modem.

Introduction

Wing FTP Server can be used in conjunction with a DSL router or cable modem by making a few adjustments in both the router/modem and Wing Ftp Server. The router needs to be reconfigured so that any inbound FTP traffic will be routed (or forwarded) to Wing FTP Server.

Suppose you have a DSL router or cable modem directly connected to the internet with a static IP address, which for our demonstration purpose is 65.128.123.3. You have one or more computers plugged into the router, and with an internal IP addressing scheme, typically based on 192.x.x.x. In our scenario, our internal LAN is based on 192.168.x.x and server computer has an IP address of 192.168.1.123. When outside users connect to Wing FTP Server, they need to configure their FTP client to point to 65.128.123.3, which is the IP address of the router.

The router will monitor incoming FTP traffics and forward (route) that request over to the Wing FTP Server on IP address 192.168.1.123. Wing FTP Server will process the request, send the reply back to the router, which will then forward the information back to the FTP client.

Step 1 – Configuring Wing FTP Server

The following steps will guide you in configuring Wing FTP Server to work with your router. In the first step, you need to know the External IP address of the router. In this demonstration, we use 65.128.123.3.

The screenshot shows the 'General Settings' window of Wing FTP Server. The 'FTP Pasv Mode' tab is selected. It contains several radio buttons for selecting the passive mode configuration: 'Default (will use your local IP)', 'Fixed IP (must be set to your internet IP)', 'Get IP from a web file', and 'Dynamic DNS (will resolve hostname as my.dyndns.org)'. The 'Fixed IP' option is selected, and the text '65.128.123.3' is entered in the adjacent text box. Below this, there is a text box containing the URL 'http://savirc.berlios.de/getIP.php' under the 'Get IP from a web file' option. The 'Update IP address interval' is set to '3 minutes'. There is an unchecked checkbox for 'Auto-forwarding passive ports to router as outlined below'. The 'Passive port range' is set from '1024' to '1074'. A note at the bottom states: 'Note: if you are behind a firewall (router) or using NAT/Proxy server, you have to manually forward p router, or auto-configure through UPnp'.

General Settings

Miscellaneous Domain Log Connection Limit Data Transfer Limit **FTP Pasv Mode** Com

FTP Pasv Mode:

☐ Default (will use your local IP)

☒ Fixed IP (must be set to your internet IP).

65.128.123.3

☐ Get IP from a web file

http://savirc.berlios.de/getIP.php

☐ Dynamic DNS (will resolve hostname as my.dyndns.org)

Update IP address interval: 3 minutes

☐ Auto-forwarding passive ports to router as outlined below

Passive port range: 1024 to 1074

Note: if you are behind a firewall (router) or using NAT/Proxy server, you have to manually forward p router, or auto-configure through UPnp

If you don't know your External IP address or have a dynamic External IP address, you can get it from a web page for IP resolving(such as: "<http://savirc.berlios.de/getIP.php>").

General Settings

Miscellaneous Domain Log Connection Limit Data Transfer Limit **FTP Pasv Mode** Com

FTP Pasv Mode:

☐ Default (will use your local IP)

☐ Fixed IP (must be set to your internet IP).

65.128.123.3

☒ Get IP from a web file

http://savirc.berlios.de/getIP.php

☐ Dynamic DNS (will resolve hostname as my.dyndns.org)

Update IP address interval: 3 minutes

☐ Auto-forwarding passive ports to router as outlined below

Passive port range: 1024 to 1074

Note: if you are behind a firewall (router) or using NAT/Proxy server, you have to manually forward p router, or auto-configure through UPnp

1. Login to Wing FTP Server Administration.
2. Navigate to "Domains->Settings->General Settings".
3. In the tab pane of the FTP Pasv Mode, set the Passive Port Range values between 1024 and 1074. You can choose any number between 1024 and 65535, but we recommend that you limit the range to as few ports as you need. When a user lists a directory or uploads/downloads a file from your server, Wing FTP Server will use a port. Once the file transfer has completed, the port goes back to the available list for reuse. So if you only expect 10 people to download/upload files at the same time, you can limit your port range to about 20 or 30 ports. If you expect 100 simultaneous users, then 200-300 ports are recommended.
4. Enter the External IP address of your router in the field labeled Fixed IP. If you don't know your External IP or have a dynamic External IP, you can get it from a web page for IP resolving.
5. Click on the OK button to save the changes.

Step 2 – Configuring your router

The following steps will configure your router to work with Wing FTP Server. Our test scenario was based

on a LinkSys router, other routers may not have the same process. Please refer to the user's Manual of your router for instructions on configuring Port Forwarding features.

To continue this step, you need to know the Internal LAN IP address of the Wing FTP Server. In our scenario, we use 192.168.1.123.

1. Launch the configuration program for your router. The configuration page for the demonstration router is web-based.
2. Configure the Port Forwarding feature of your router.
3. Forward Port 21 to your Wing FTP Server at IP 192.168.1.123.
4. Also forward the PASV Port Range specified in Step 1 to 192.168.1.123. This is necessary so that when the FTP client issues a PASV mode command to Wing FTP Server, the server will open a data channel for the client.
5. If you have Implicit SSL enabled on your Wing FTP Server, you may also want to forward Port 990 to 192.168.1.123.
6. Save the configuration and reboot your router. For some routers, you may need to switch off the power and restart again.

2.3 Email Notification

You need to add an SMTP Server to enable email notification. It takes 6 steps to do this.

Step 1: Click the "Add SMTP Config" button which can be found at "Domains->Settings->General Settings".

Step 2: Enter your name in the Sender Name field.

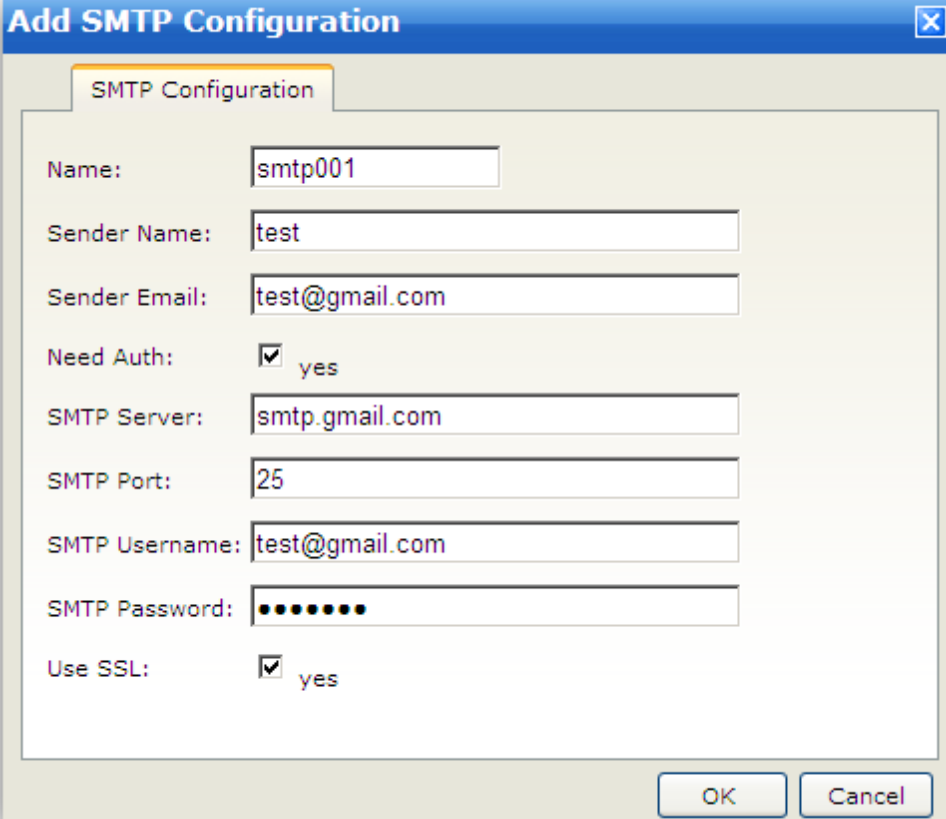
Step 3: Enter your full email address (e.g. test@gmail.com) in the Sender Email field.

Step 4: Enter your SMTP Server address in the SMTP Server field.

Step 5: Enter your email username in the SMTP Username field and your password in the SMTP Password field.

Step 6: Tick the "Use SSL" box if your email server requires secure connection.

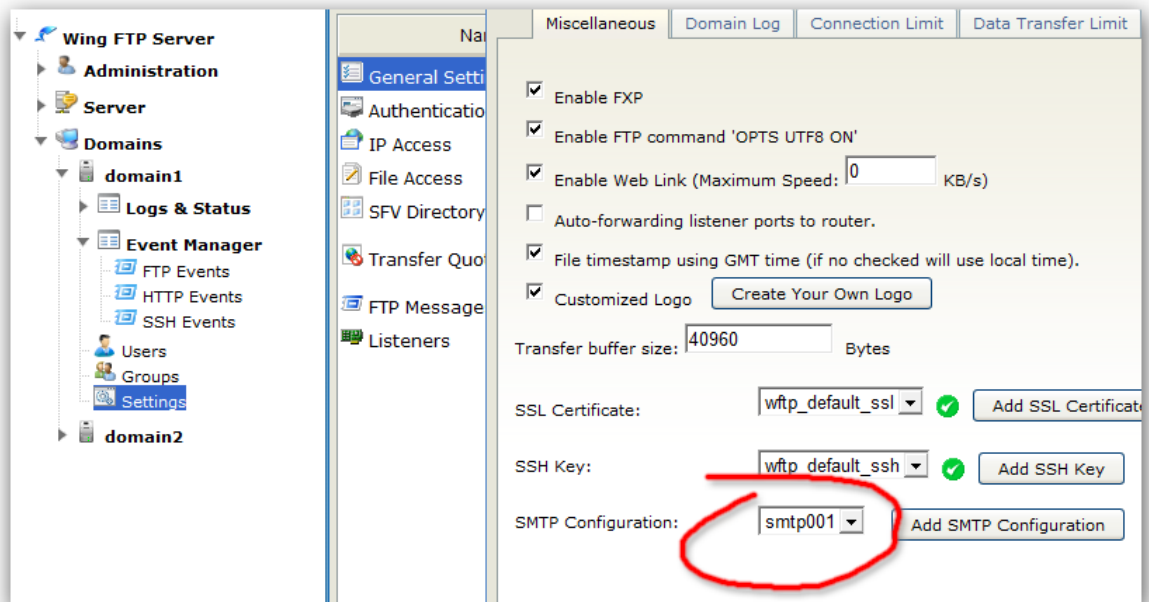
The picture below shows how to config with Gmail.



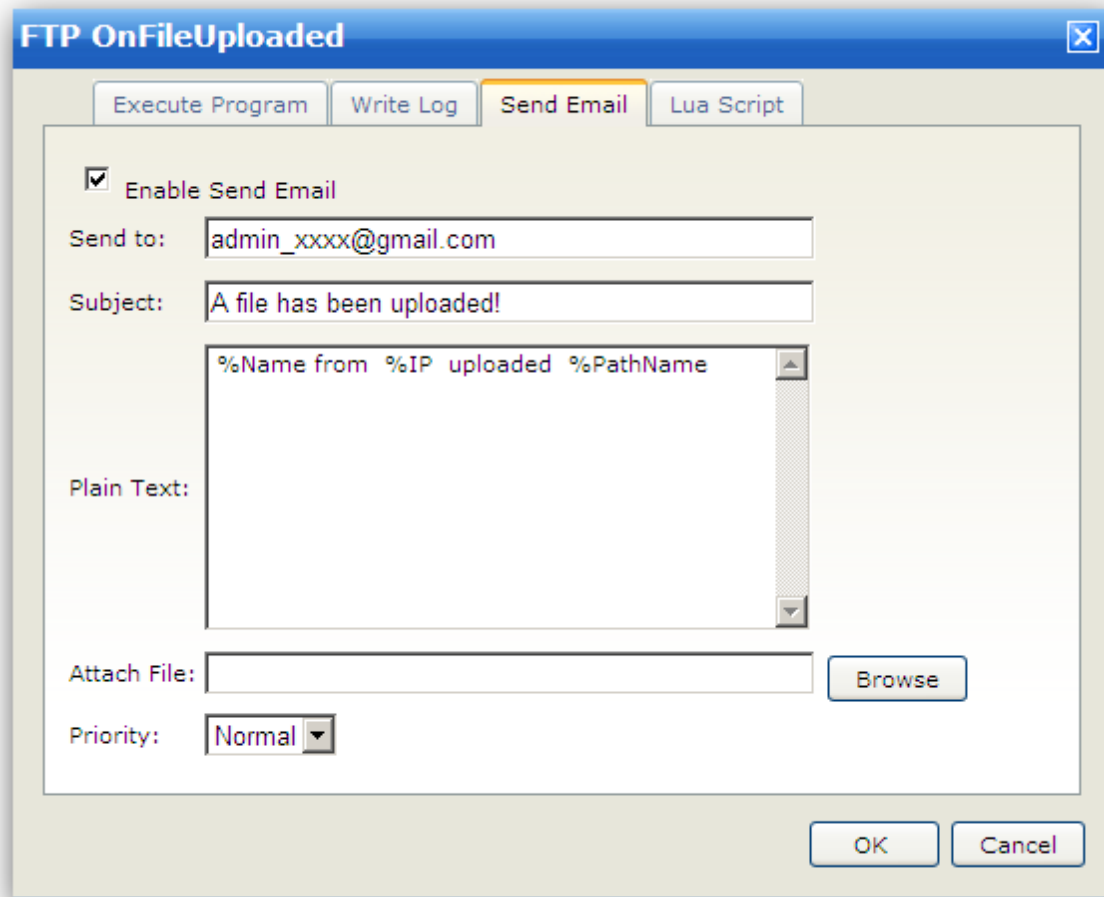
The image shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "Add SMTP Configuration". It has a single tab labeled "SMTP Configuration". The dialog contains several input fields and checkboxes. The fields are: "Name" with the value "smtp001", "Sender Name" with the value "test", "Sender Email" with the value "test@gmail.com", "SMTP Server" with the value "smtp.gmail.com", "SMTP Port" with the value "25", "SMTP Username" with the value "test@gmail.com", and "SMTP Password" which is masked with dots. There are two checkboxes: "Need Auth" which is checked and labeled "yes", and "Use SSL" which is also checked and labeled "yes". At the bottom right, there are "OK" and "Cancel" buttons.

Field	Value
Name	smtp001
Sender Name	test
Sender Email	test@gmail.com
Need Auth	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes
SMTP Server	smtp.gmail.com
SMTP Port	25
SMTP Username	test@gmail.com
SMTP Password
Use SSL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes

After creating a SMTP configuration, you need to select this configuration in the domain settings, like this:



Use Event Manager to send an email to a specified receiver. You can also specify the subject, priority, text and attach files.



2.4 Administration Console

Administration Console is a very useful tool for the administrators, like the Linux "Shell" or the Windows "Command prompt". You can run administration commands or Lua scripts on the console.

Wing FTP Server provides two types of consoles - the **Application Console** and the **Web-based Console**.

Application Console is an integral application of Wing FTP Server. You can run this application with the command prompt(or the Linux "shell") on the machine that is installed with Wing FTP Server. This application can be very useful when you are running Linux without GUI and you don't want to manage your server from remote web browser.

Open a command window(or Linux "Shell") and navigate to where Wing FTP Server is located, then start the program "wftpconsole" with the required parameters. If you are not sure how to do this, type command "wftpconsole --help" and you will see a list of all the allowed options like:

Allowed options:

--help	Show this message
-u [--username] arg	Username (Required field)
-p [--password] arg	Password (Required field)
-h [--host] arg	Remote host IP address,default is localhost
-P [--port] arg	Remote host port,default is 5466
-f [--file] arg	Parse and execute local Lua <file>
-s [--ssl]	Use SSL connection

- Note 1: After successful connection to the local administration, please type the following command to log in:

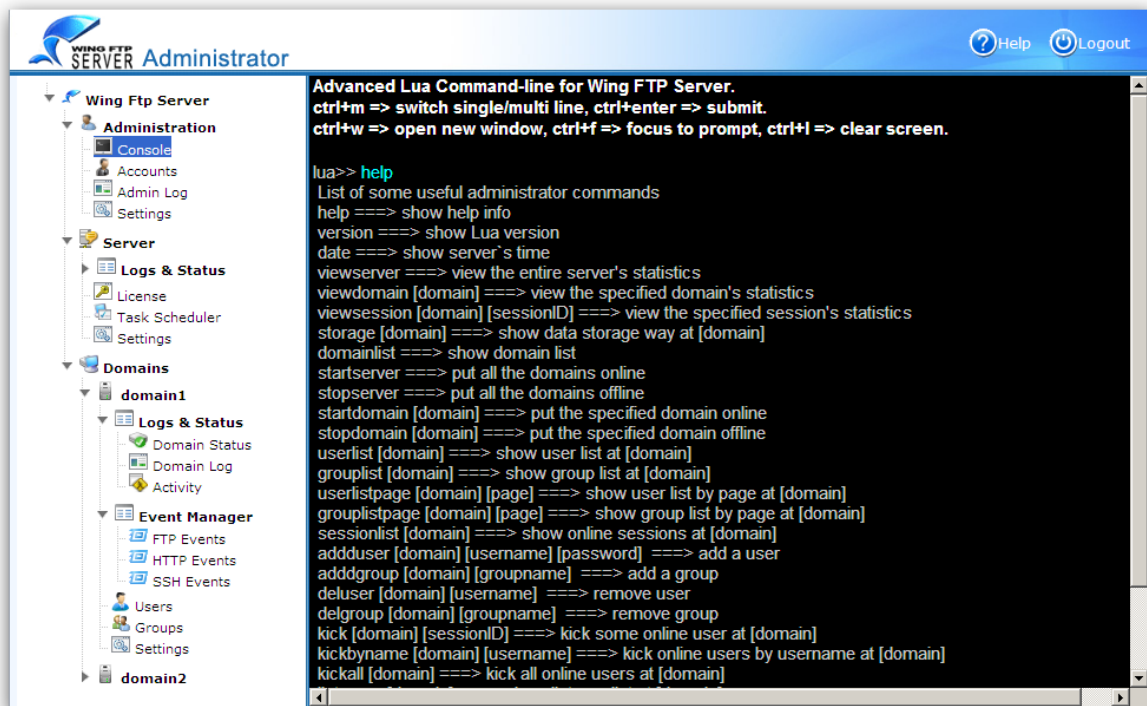
```
wftpconsole -u admin -p admin12345
```

- Note 2: The "lua>>" prompt indicates that you are in the Wing FTP Server administration and it is ready to receive your commands.
- Note 3: By entering command "help", you will get a list of useful administration commands.
- Note 4: You can input Lua script and execute it, like "print(1+2+3)".
- Note 5: Quit the console by typing "exit"

Web-based Console

Web-based Console is quite similar to the Application Console. It is located in the Web-based Administration. When you have logged on the Web admin, click on the left panel of "Administration -> Console" and the Web-based Console will appear on the right panel.

Type the "help" command, then you can see a list of administration commands.



Type the "domainlist" command to get the domain list on your server.

```
lua>> domainlist
domain1
domain2
```

Type the "userlist" command with a specified domain name to get the user list for that domain.

```
lua>> userlist domain1
aa
bb
cc
dd
```

Lua Scripts

Apart from the Administration commands, Lua scripts can also be run here. With Lua scripts, the Administration Console works like a Lua Interpreter.

```
lua>> print (3+5)
8
```

```
lua>> for i=1,20 do print(i) print(" ") end
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
```

There are lots of Server APIs and Variables available for your scripts.


```
lua>> print(c_GetAppPath())
C:\dev\ftpserver\debug\

lua>> print(c_GetUserList("domain1"))
aa
bb
cc
dd

lua>> print("%ServerName %ServerVersion %CurrentTime")
Wing FTP Server Corporate Trial 3.0 Wed, 01 Jul 2009 16:17:17 GMT
```

You can switch the Single/Multiple line mode by clicking the icon before the "lua>>" prompt or by pressing "Ctrl + M".

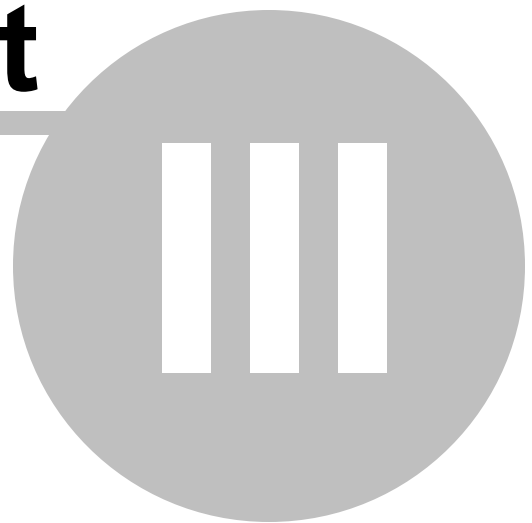
Single Line:  lua>>

Multiple Lines:  lua>>

Press "Ctrl+Enter" to submit your multi-lines Lua Scripts code.

```
lua>> print(c_GetAppPath())
lua>> for i=1,20
lua>> do
lua>> print(i)
lua>> print(" ")
lua>> end
lua>>
C:\dev\ftpserver\debug\1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
```

Part



3 Administration

3.1 Admin User

An Admin User account is required to administrate your server.

General Page

Modify Administrator

General | IP access

Create or modify admin account for administration and set his individual permissions.

User name: administrator

Password: [masked] Strength: [meter]

☐ Read-Only Administrator

☒ Domain Administrator

domain1
domain2

When you specify a base folder for domain administrator, then he can only share the files/folders under the base folder.

Base folder: [empty] **Browse**

OK **Cancel**

User Name

Also known as the "Login ID", the username is provided by the administrator as one part of the session authenticating process to the Server. User name must be unique on the server. User name can not contain any of the following special characters: \ / < > | : ? *.

Password

Password is required for a session to be authenticated with the Server. A strong password contains at least 6 characters including a mixture of upper-case and lower-case letters and at least one number. Restrictions can be placed on the length and complexity of passwords through limits configuration.

Read-Only Administrator

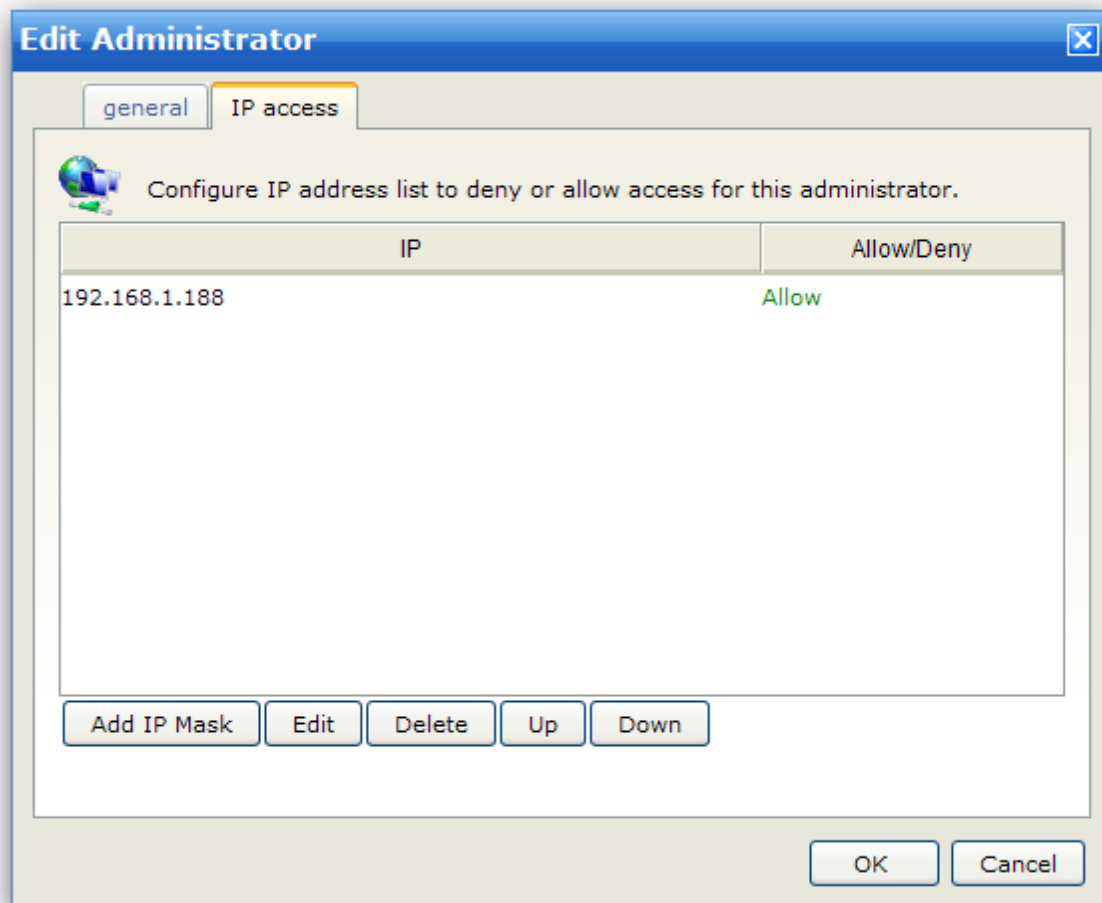
If enable the option "Read-Only Administrator", then that administrator can only view server settings and can't change server settings.

Domain Administrator

If enable the option "Domain Administrator", you must select one or more domains below, then that administrator can only administrate the selected domains (manage users, groups or activities).

Base folder

You must enable the option "Domain Administrator" first, then you can specify a base folder for that domain administrator, then he can only share the files/folders under the base folder.

IP Access Page

You can define IP access rules to allow/deny users' access based on IP address for this administrator.

If you do not specify an IP address, the administrators can logon the server with any IP address. But if you set an allow list, the administrators can only obtain access by IP addresses specified in the list. If you set a deny list, the administrators can have access to the server by any IP address except those specified in the deny list. ***The order of the rules is also very important.***

For example:

Allow 192.168.1.188

Refuse this administrator's connection from any IP except 192.168.1.188.

Deny *

Allow 192.168.1.188

Refuse this administrator's connection from any IP, since 192.168.1.188 after * impacts nothing.

Administrator from local host

Remember whatever IP rules you added, administrators can always logon from the local IP address 127.0.0.1

So if you want to disable remote control from this administrator, just add rules like this:

Deny *

Rule list

The Rule list shows the current list and the order of IP rules. Rules can be added or removed from the list using the Add and Delete buttons.

Also, the order of the rules may be altered using the Up and Down buttons on the right of the rule list.

Supported wildcards

IP address ranges and wildcards are supported by Wing FTP Server, as below:

xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx

IP address must be exactly matched(e.g. 192.168.1.1).

xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx-yyy

A specified range of IP addresses, e.g. 192.168.1.10-25.

..*.* or xxx.*.*.* or xxx.xxx.*.* or xxx.xxx.xxx.*

Any valid IP address value (For example, 192.168.*.* represents any IP between 192.168.0.0 and 192.168.255.255).

CIDR convention is also supported :

192.168.0.0/24 (represents any IP between 192.168.0.0 and 192.168.0.255),

218.123.2.1/29 (represents any IP between 218.123.2.1 and 218.123.2.9)

3.2 Admin Log

Here you can check logged administration activities.



Pause

Click this button to temporarily pause log refreshing. This function is useful for busy systems that a certain section of the log can be highlighted and copied before it is scrolled out of view. Once finished, click this button again to resume automatic updating of the log.

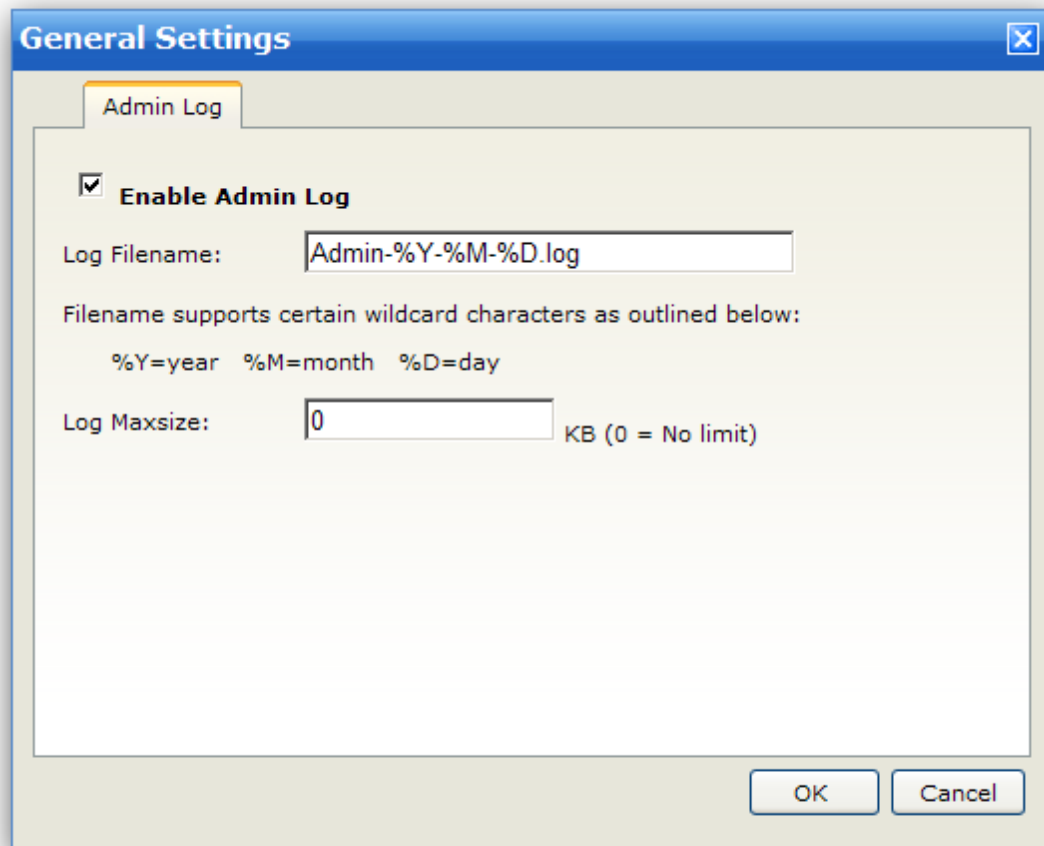
Filter Log

To quickly find and read through specific sections of the log, log filter is implemented based on search strings. Clicking this button brings up the Log Filter dialog. Providing a search string and clicking the Filter button refreshes the log to only display log entries containing the search string. To see the entire contents of the log again, open the Filter Log dialog and provide an empty search string.

3.3 Setting

3.3.1 General Settings

Here you can configure settings for admin log.

**Enable Admin Log**

Check this box will save administration log information to the file specified in the Log Filename.

Log Filename

The log file must be given a name so that information can be saved to a file. Your administration log file will be put in the Log\Admin directory. The log filename supports certain wildcard characters as outlined below:

%D - The current day of the month

%M - The name of the current month

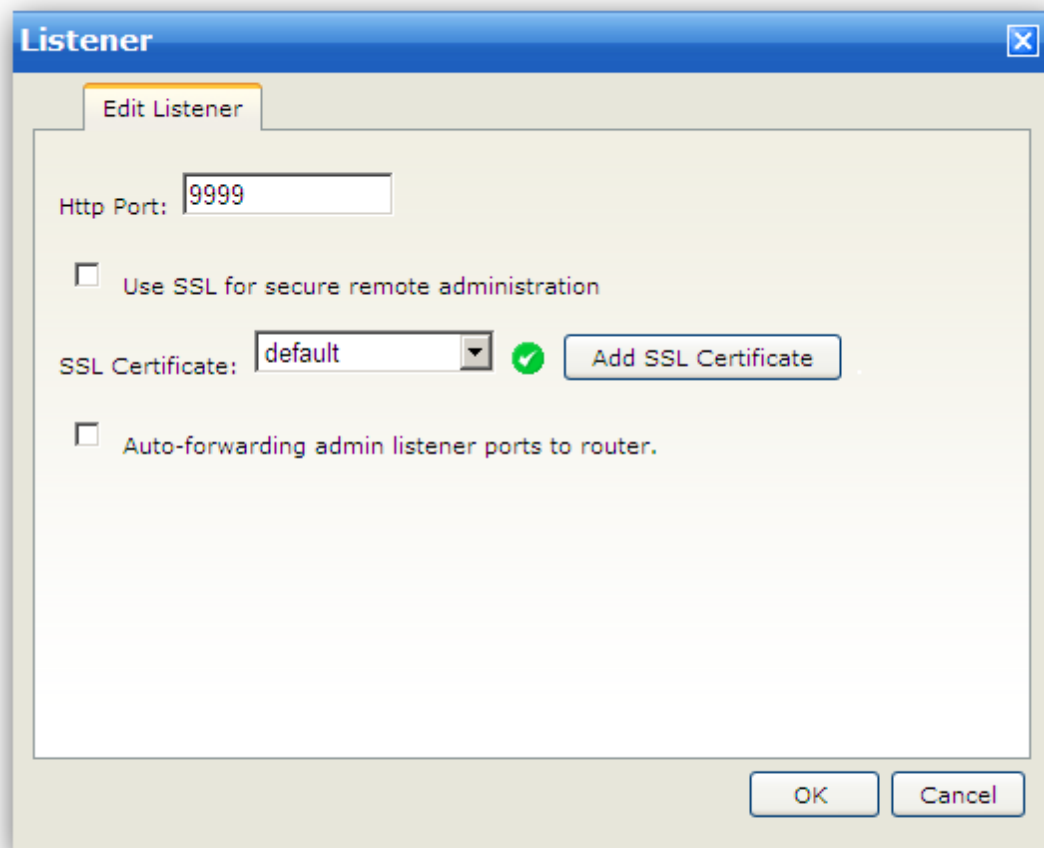
%Y - The 4-digit value of the current year (e.g., 2009)

Log Maxsize

The log file will no longer be written in when it reaches the limit you set here.

3.3.2 Listener

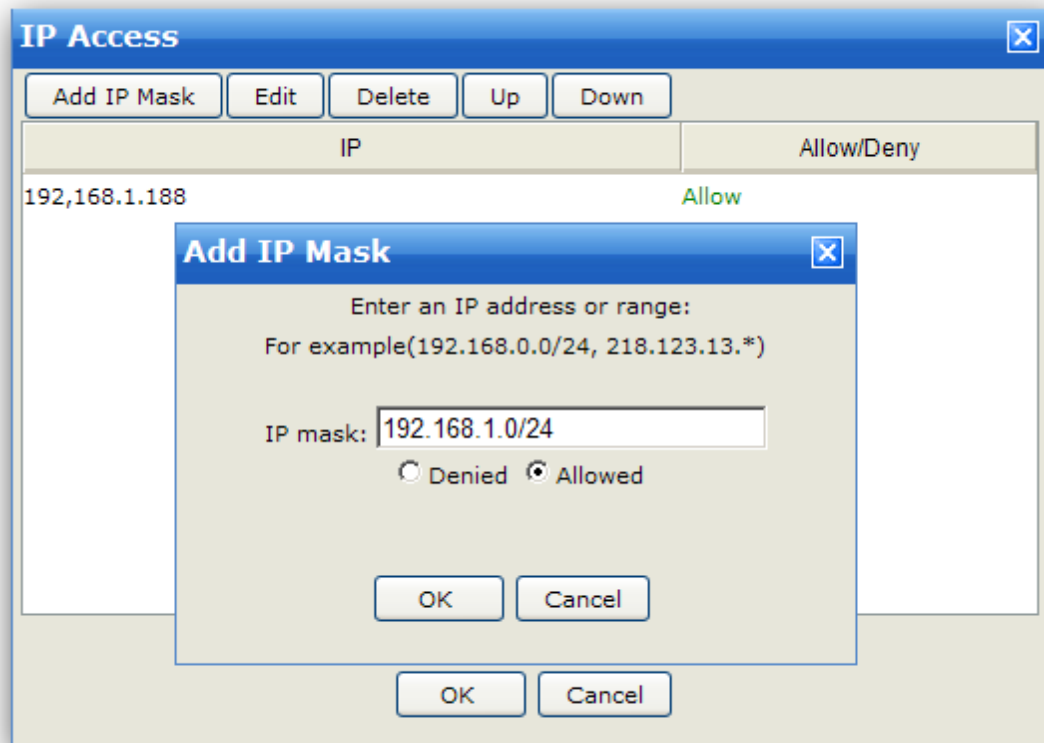
You can change the web admin's listener port here.



This window allows you to set up the IP port(default is 5466) that the administration server will listen to. If you want to use SSL for remote administration, please check the "Use SSL for secure remote administration" box and specify an SSL Certificate.

3.3.3 IP Access

Configure IP access rules to allow or deny access for all the administrators.



You can define IP access rules to allow/deny users' access based on IP address for all the administrators.

If you do not specify an IP address, the administrators can logon the server with any IP address. But if you set an allow list, the administrators can only obtain access by IP addresses specified in the list. If you set a deny list, the administrators can have access to the server by any IP address except those specified in the deny list. ***The order of the rules is also very important.***

For example:

Allow 192.168.1.188

Refuse this administrator's connection from any IP except 192.168.1.188.

Deny *

Allow 192.168.1.188

Refuse this administrator's connection from any IP, since 192.168.1.188 after * impacts nothing.

Administrator from local host

Remember whatever IP rules you added, administrators can always logon from the local IP address 127.0.0.1

So if you want to disable remote control from this administrator, just add rules like this:

Deny *

Rule list

The Rule list shows the current list and the order of IP rules. Rules can be added or removed from the list using the Add and Delete buttons.

Also, the order of the rules may be altered using the Up and Down buttons on the right of the rule list.

Supported wildcards

IP address ranges and wildcards are supported by Wing FTP Server, as below:

xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx

IP address must be exactly matched(e.g. 192.168.1.1).

xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx-yyy

A specified range of IP addresses, e.g. 192.168.1.10-25.

xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx-yyy.yyy.yyy.yyy

A specified range of IP addresses, e.g. 192.168.1.0-192.168.5.255.

..* or xxx.*.* or xxx.xxx.*.* or xxx.xxx.xxx.*

Any valid IP address value (For example, 192.168.*.* represents any IP between 192.168.0.0 and 192.168.255.255).

CIDR convention is also supported :

192.168.0.0/24 (represents any IP between 192.168.0.0 and 192.168.0.255)

Part

IV

4 Server

4.1 Logs & Status

4.1.1 Server Status

Here you can check the status of your entire server, number of total sessions, download/upload speeds, sent/received bytes, running time ...

View statistics about the entire server	
Statistics	Value
Server Running Time	02:11:59
Sessions	0
Highest Num. Sessions	1
24 Hours Sessions	2
Avg. Session Length	00:02:31
Longest Session	00:10:05
Total Sessions	2
Download Speed	0 Bytes/s
Avg. Session Download Speed	0 Bytes/s
Total Download	0 Bytes
Total Download Files	0 files
Upload Speed	0 Bytes/s
Avg. Session Upload Speed	0 Bytes/s
Total Upload	0 Bytes
Total Upload Files	0 files

Sessions

The number of sessions currently connected to the server.

Highest Num Sessions

The highest number of concurrent sessions that has been recorded since being placed online.

24 Hrs Sessions

The number of sessions that have connected to the server in the past 24 hours.

Average Session Length

The average length of time that a session has remain connected.

Longest Session

The longest recorded time of a session connection.

Total Sessions

The total number of sessions that have connected since being placed online.

Download Speed

Cumulative download bandwidth currently being used.

Avg. Download Speed

The average download bandwidth used since being placed online.

Total Download Bytes

The total amount of data downloaded since being placed online.

Total Download Files

The total number of files downloaded since being placed online.

Upload Speed

Cumulative upload bandwidth being currently being used.

Avg. Upload Speed

The average upload bandwidth used since being placed online.

Total Upload Bytes

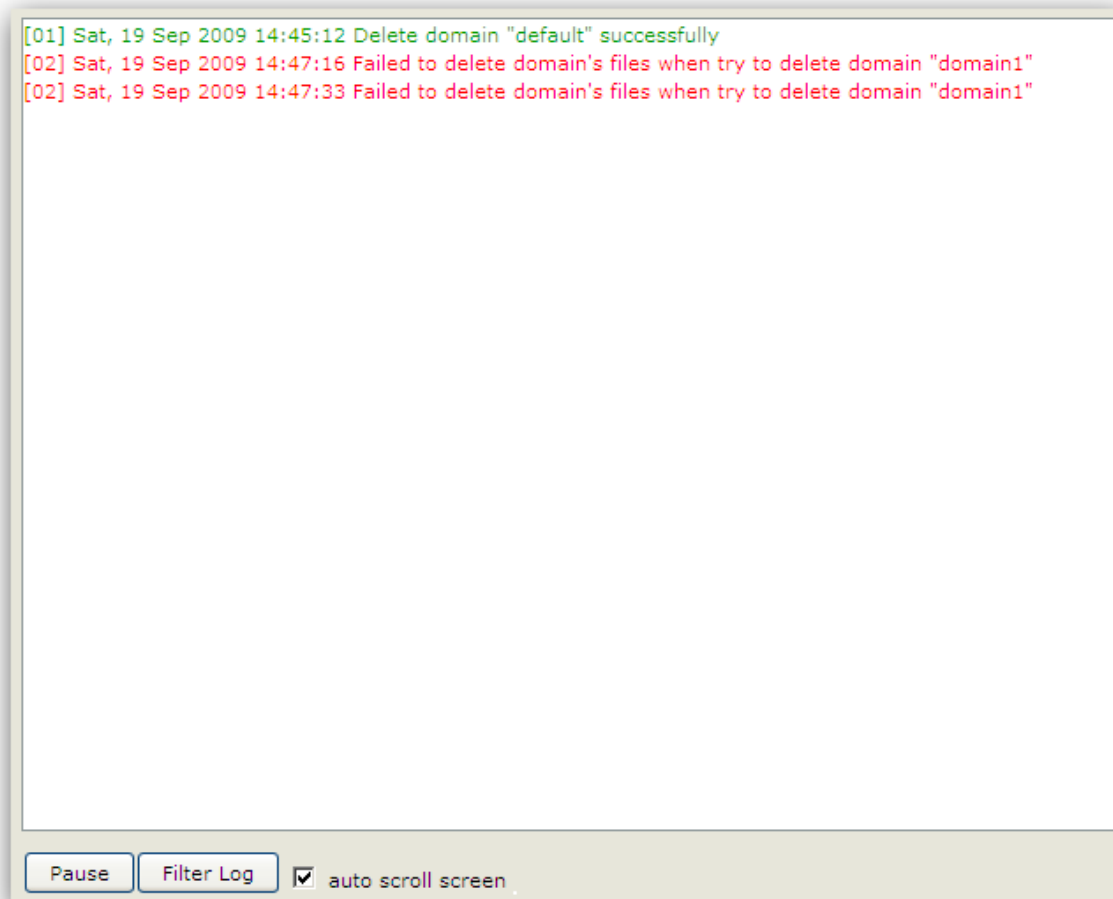
The total amount of data uploaded since being placed online.

Total Upload Files

The total number of files uploaded since being placed online.

4.1.2 Server Log

Here you can check logged activity for entire server, server message, server error, scripts error, task scheduler error ...

**Pause**

Click this button to temporarily pause refreshing of the log. This is useful on busy systems so a certain section of the log can be highlighted and copied before it is scrolled out of view. Once finished, click this button again to resume automatic updating of the log.

Filter Log

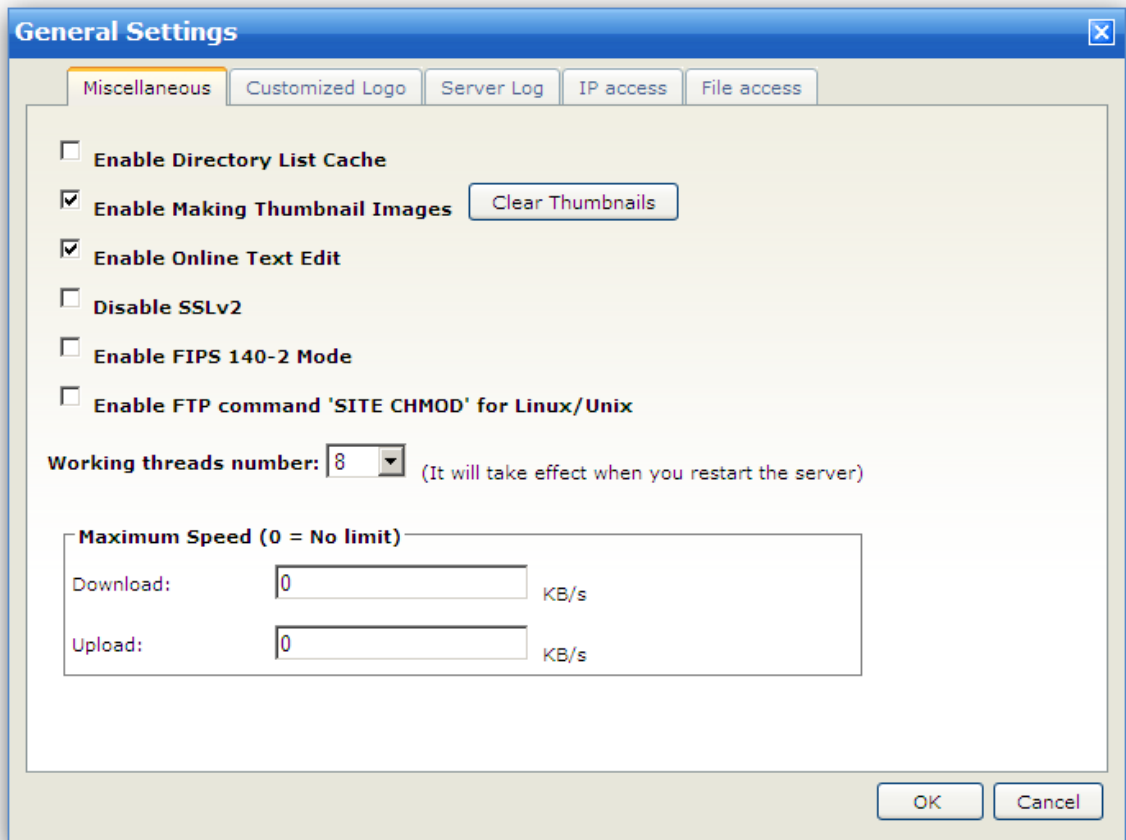
To quickly find and read through specific sections of the log, log filter is implemented based on search strings. Clicking this button brings up the Log Filter dialog. Providing a search string and clicking the Filter button refreshes the log to only display log entries containing the search string. To see the entire contents of the log again, open the Filter Log dialog and provide an empty search string.

4.2 Settings

4.2.1 General Settings

4.2.1.1 Miscellaneous

Server Miscellaneous Settings

**Enable Directory List Cache**

This feature makes the server temporarily keep the directory list for a specified amount of time. And it will accelerate your file system speed.

Enable Making Thumbnail Images

This feature makes the server generate thumbnail images for web clients.

Clear Thumbnails

Click this button to delete all the thumbnail images generated by the server.

Enable Online Text Edit

This feature makes text files editable online when using web client.

Disable SSLv2

When check on this option, only SSLv3 connections will be accepted.

Enable FIPS 140-2 Mode

When this option is checked during SSL certificate generation, only some cryptographic modules accredited by The Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) can be used.

Enable FTP command 'SITE CHMOD' for Linux/Unix

When this is enabled, the FTP client can use the command "SITE CHMOD permissions filename" to change the permissions of a file/folder. Note: only available on Unix-like operating systems.

Working threads number

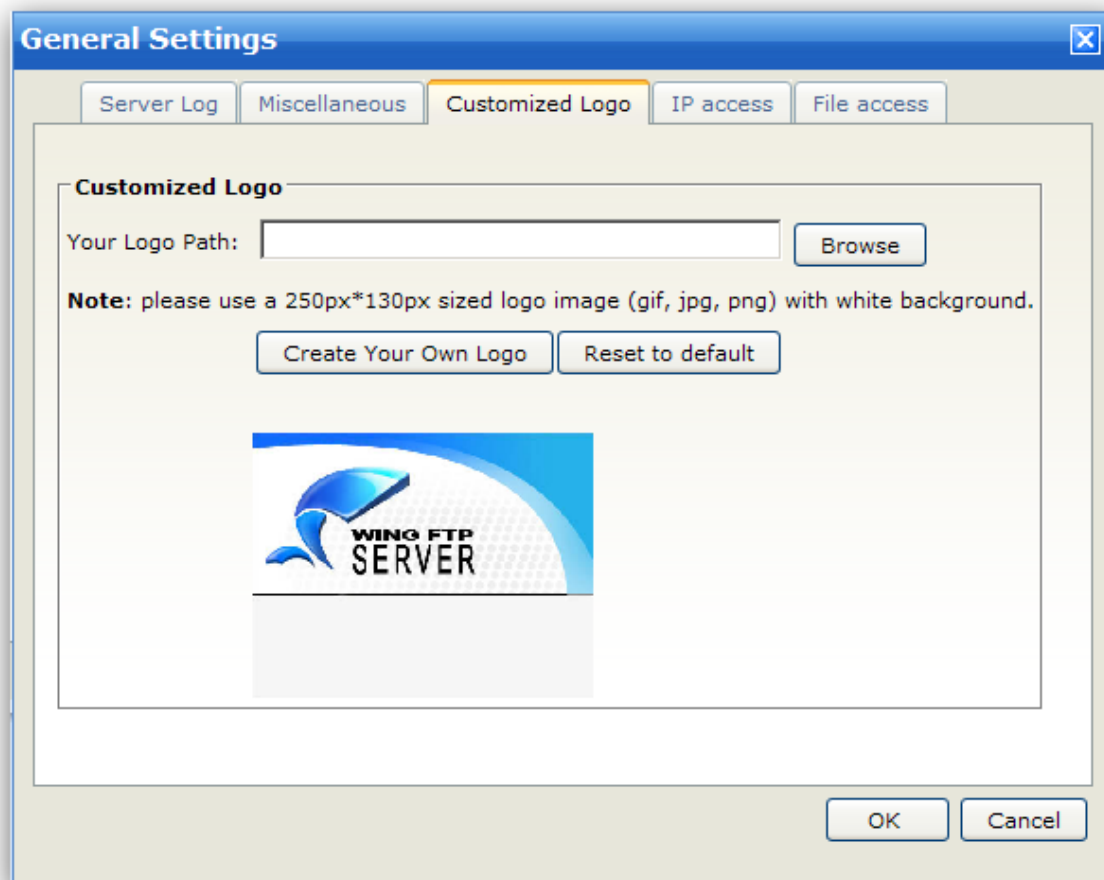
The number of threads the server will create to handle client requests. If you want to get high performance, increase this number, but it will cost more CPU time.
We suggest you set this value to your CPU number * 2.

Maximum Download/Upload Speed

Limits the maximum download/upload bandwidth for the entire server.

4.2.1.2 Customized Logo

Use a customized logo to be displayed on the login and Web Client pages.

**Your Logo Path**

Specify your company logo from a local image file.

Create Your Own Logo

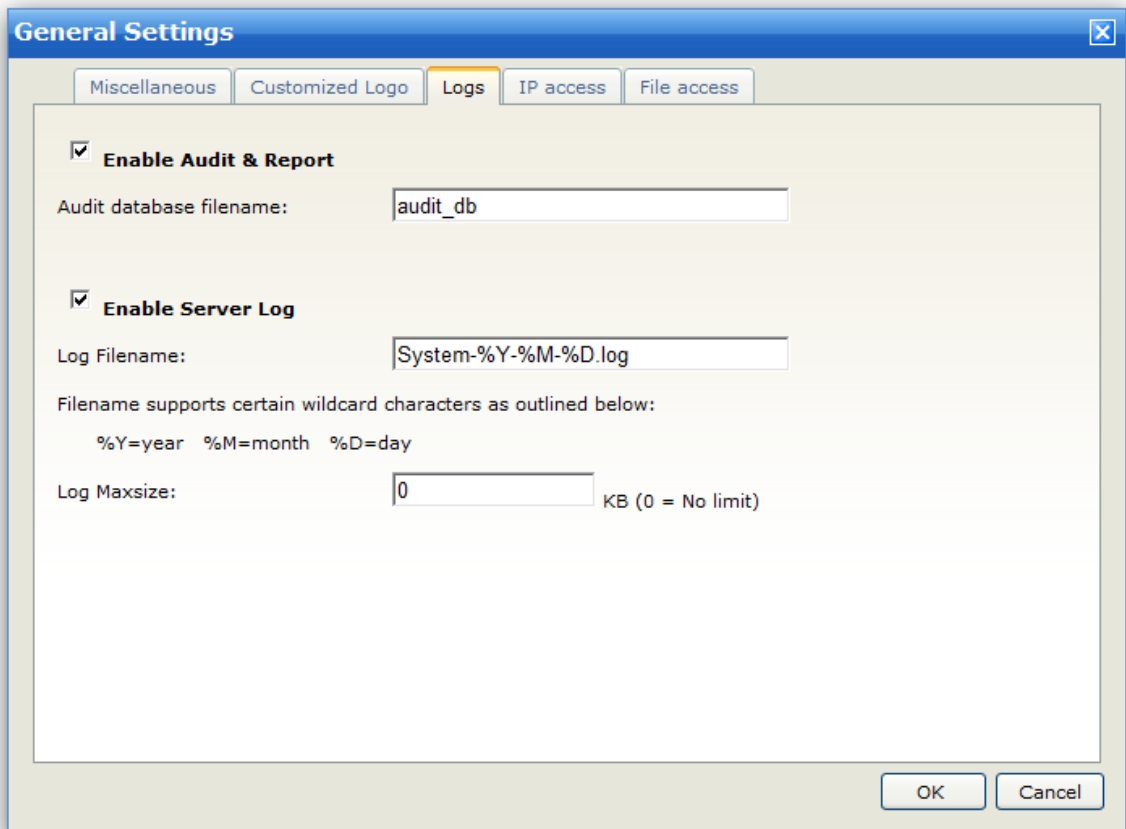
Create your own logo with the image file you specified.

Reset to default

Reset your logo to the default "Wing FTP Server" logo image.

4.2.1.3 Logs

Here you can enable "Audit & Report" and "System Log".



Enable Audit & Report

When this option is checked on, Wing FTP Server will capture all the transactions into a database, then you can analyze it and generate reports in real time.

Log Filename

The log file must be given a name before information can be saved to a file. Your system log file will be put in the directory "Log\System" by default. The log filename supports certain wildcard characters as outlined below.

%D - The current day of the month

%M - The name of the current month

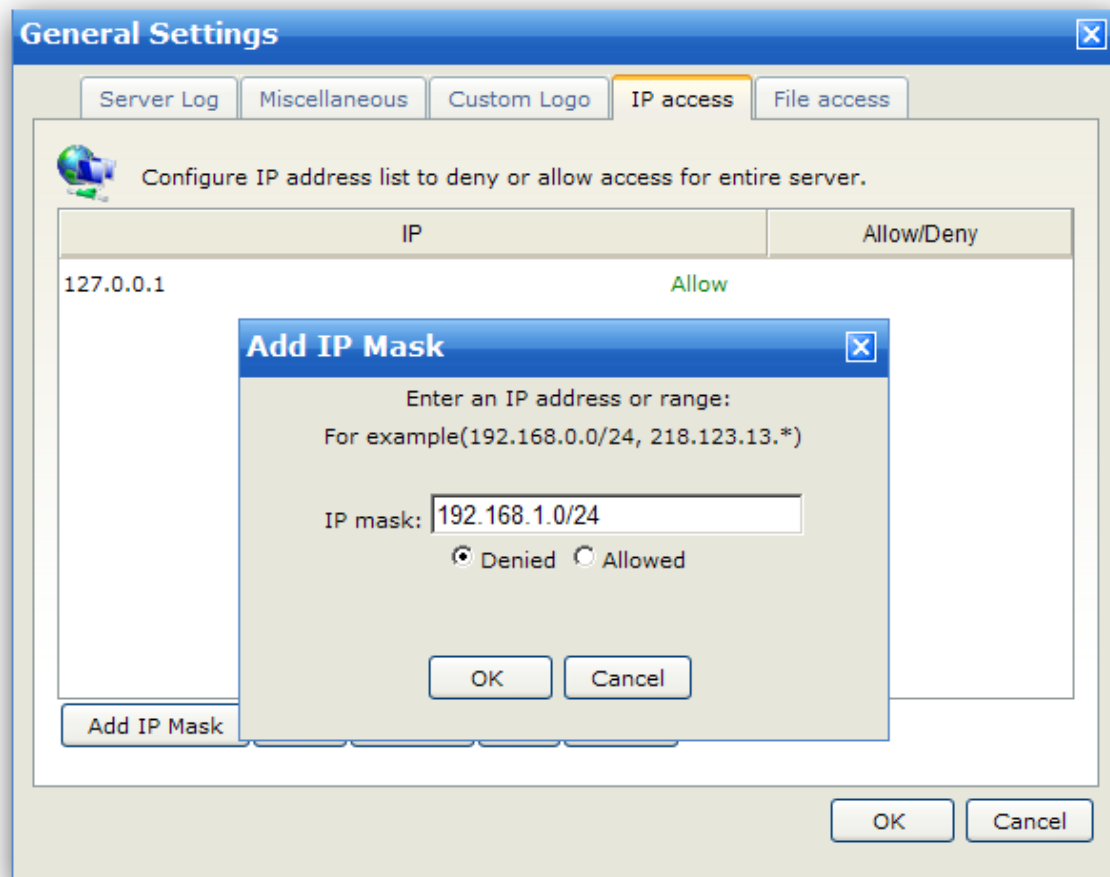
%Y - The 4-digit value of the current year, (e.g., 2009)

Log Maxsize

The log file will no longer be written in when it reaches the limit you set here.

4.2.1.4 IP Access

Configure IP access rules to allow or deny access for the entire server.



You can define IP access rules to allow/deny users' access based on IP address for the entire server.

If you do not specify an IP address, the administrators can logon the server with any IP address. But if you set an allow list, the administrators can only obtain access by IP addresses specified in the list. If you set a deny list, the administrators can have access to the server by any IP address except those specified in the deny list.

For example:

Allow 127.0.0.1

Refuse all users' connection from any IP except 127.0.0.1.

Deny *

Allow 127.0.0.1

Refuse all users' connection from any IP, since 127.0.0.1 after * impacts nothing.

Rule list

The Rule list shows the current list and the order of IP rules. Rules can be added or removed from the list using the Add and Delete buttons.

Also, the order of the rules may be altered using the Up and Down buttons on the right of the rule list.

Supported wildcards

IP address ranges and wildcards are supported by Wing FTP Server, as below:

xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx

IP address must be exactly matched(e.g. 192.168.1.1).

xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx-yyy

A specified range of IP addresses, e.g. 192.168.1.10-25.

xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx-yyy.yyy.yyy.yyy

A specified range of IP addresses, e.g. 192.168.1.0-192.168.5.255.

..* or xxx.*.* or xxx.xxx.*.* or xxx.xxx.xxx.*

Any valid IP address value (For example, 192.168.*.* represents any IP between 192.168.0.0 and 192.168.255.255).

CIDR convention is also supported :

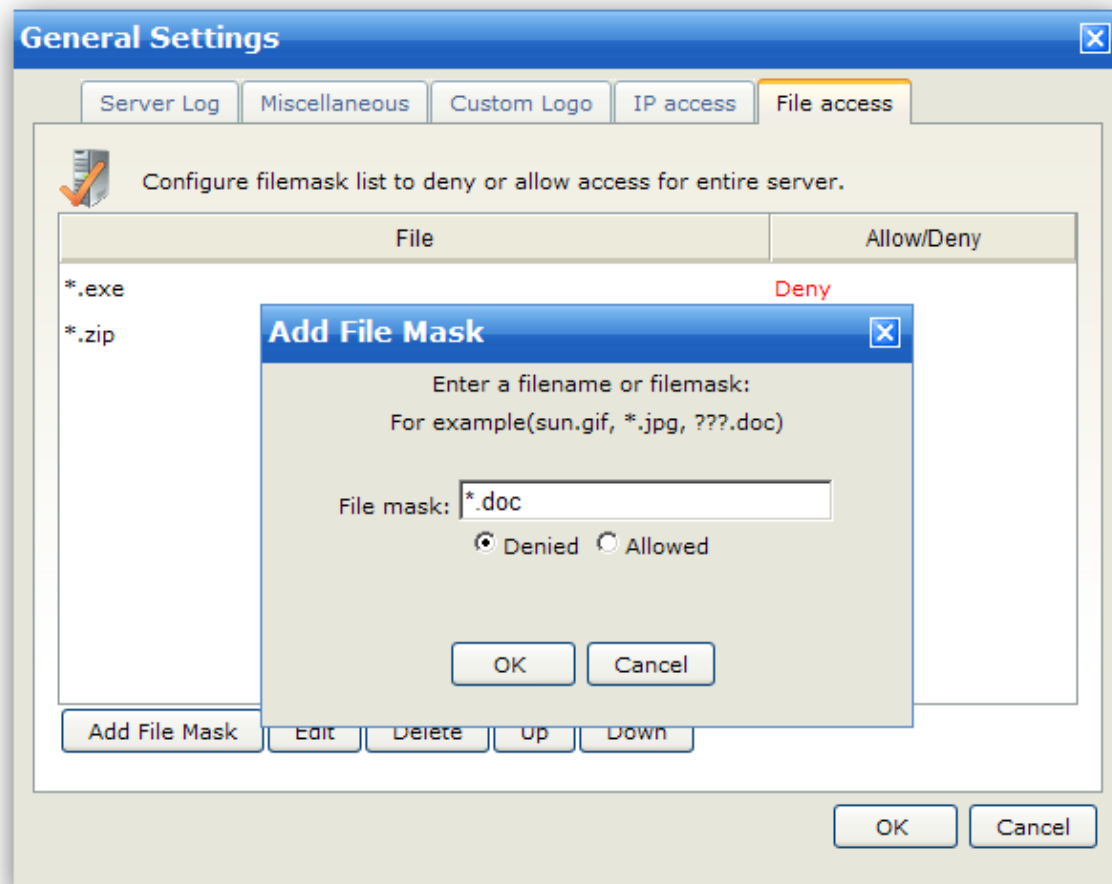
192.168.0.0/24 (represents any IP between 192.168.0.0 and 192.168.0.255)

Priority

The server's IP Access list has priority over domain's IP Access list.

4.2.1.5 File Access

Configure File access rules to allow or deny access for the entire server.



Banned files are files that can't be accessed on the server. You can specify file/path mask (?, * supported) : *.jpg, c:\path\images_200?\n Using this form, you can define allow/refuse access based on File name for the entire server.

If you do not specify any file/path, all users can access all the files on the server. But if you set an allow list, all users can only access the files in the list. If you set a deny list, all users can access all the other files except those in the deny list. The order of the rules is very important too.

For example

Allow *.rar

Can not access/store any file except *.rar.

Deny *

Allow *.rar

Can not access/store any file, since *.rar after * impacts nothing.

Rule list

The rule list shows the current list and order of file access rules. Rules can be added and removed from the list using the Add and Delete buttons.

Also, the order of the rules may be altered using the Up and Down buttons on the right of the rule list.

Supported wildcards

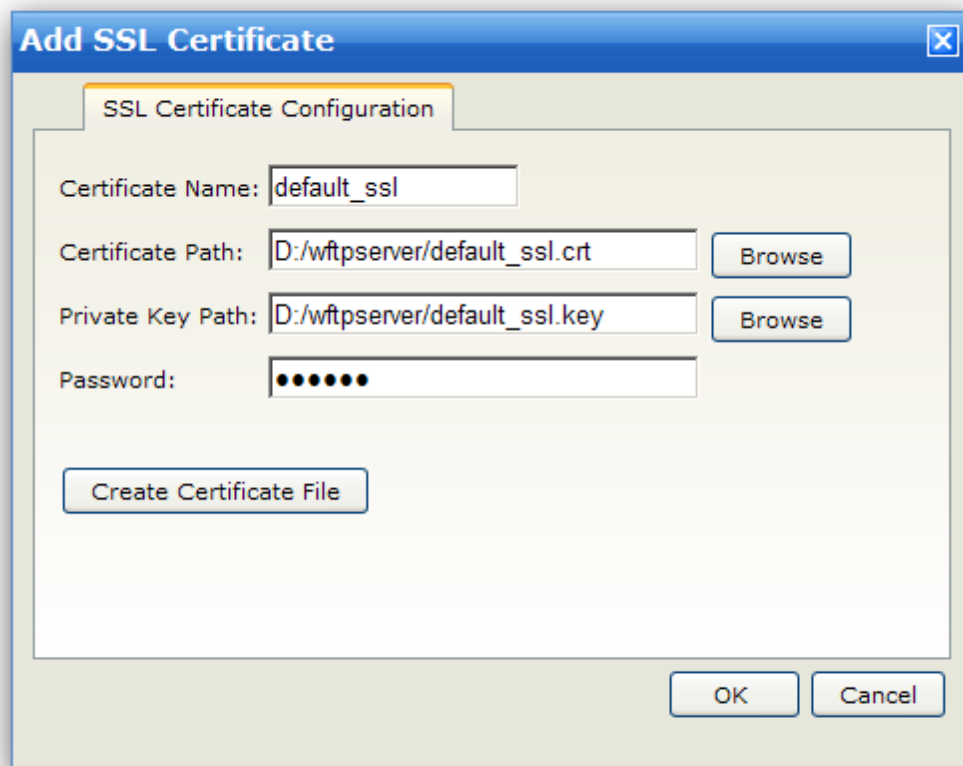
To define access rules you can use the wildcards ? and *.

Priority

The server's File Access list has priority over domain's File Access list.

4.2.2 SSL Certificate Manager

SSL Certificates are used for encrypting data exchanges between the user and the server. Without certificates you can not use SSL connections(FTPS and HTTPS).



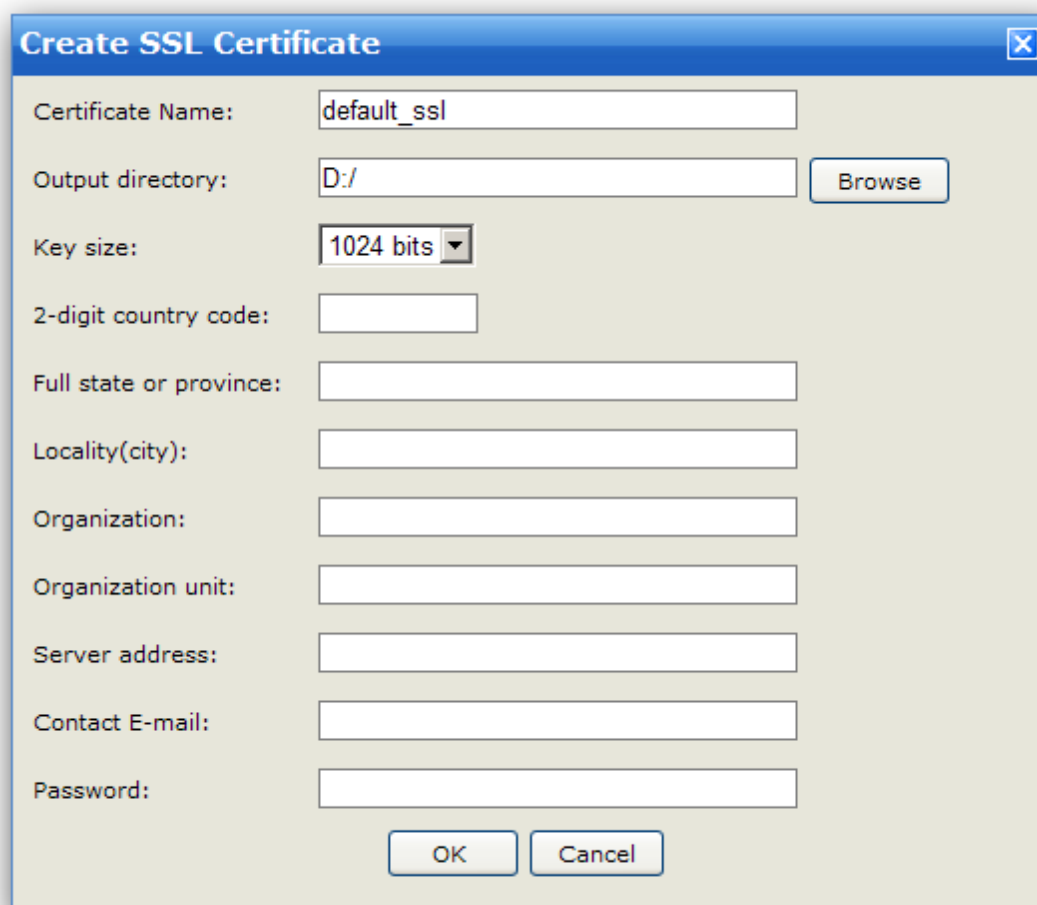
Click "Add SSL Certificate" button to add an SSL certificate. First you need to specify a name for this certificate.

It's simply an identifier to distinguish this SSL certificate from other SSL certificates.

Then you can choose a certificate file and a key file from your hard disk. If your key file requires password, you must enter it.

Note: If your certificate and private key are stored in one file (like PEM file), just specify the certificate path and private key path to the same file.

If you do not have any certificate file, click the "Create Certificate File" button, then a certificate creation form will appear.



The image shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "Create SSL Certificate". It contains several input fields and buttons. The "Certificate Name" field is pre-filled with "default_ssl". The "Output directory" field is pre-filled with "D:/", and there is a "Browse" button next to it. The "Key size" field is a dropdown menu currently showing "1024 bits". Below this are several empty text input fields for "2-digit country code", "Full state or province", "Locality(city)", "Organization", "Organization unit", "Server address", "Contact E-mail", and "Password". At the bottom of the dialog are "OK" and "Cancel" buttons.

Certificate Name

The server will use this name to create certificate file, key file and certificate signing request(CSR) file. As shown in the above picture, they will be default_ssl.crt, default_ssl.key and default_ssl.csr. CSR is a message sent to a certificate authority by an applicant in order to obtain a digital identity certificate.

Your CSR will contain encoded information specific to your company and domain name.

Output directory

Output directory where the created files are to be placed.

Key Size

Key size for your private key file.

Full state or province

Set this to the state or province where you are located.

Locality(City)

Set this to the city or town where you are located.

Organization

Set this to the name of your company or organization, like "Wing FTP Server Co., Ltd." .

Organization unit

This should be set to the organizational unit that owns the certificate, like "Software Department " or "IT".

Server address

The IP address or the domain name for the server. If the server address is not the IP address or domain name used by clients to connect, clients may be prompted that the certificate does not match the domain name they are connecting to.

Contact E-mail

Set this to the E-mail address you want the FTP clients to see.

Country

This has to be the 2-letter abbreviation of the country where you are located (as defined in the ISO-3166 standard), like "US" for the United States.

Valid country codes are:

Afghanistan AF
Albania AL
Algeria DZ
American Samoa AS
Andorra AD
Angola AO
Anguilla AI
Antarctica AQ
Antigua and Barbuda AG
Argentina AR
Armenia AM
Aruba AW
Australia AU
Austria AT
Azerbaijan AZ
Bahamas BS
Bahrain BH
Bangladesh BD
Barbados BB
Belarus BY
Belgium BE
Belize BZ
Benin BJ
Bermuda BM
Bhutan BT
Bolivia BO
Bosnia and Herzegovina BA
Botswana BW
Bouvet Island BV

Brazil BR
British Indian Ocean Territory IO

Brunei Darussalam BN
Bulgaria BG
Burkina Faso BF
Burundi BI
Cambodia KH
Cameroon CM
Canada CA
Cape Verde CV
Cayman Islands KY
Central African Republic CF
Chad TD
Chile CL
China CN
Christmas Island CX
Cocos (Keeling) Islands CC
Colombia CO
Comoros KM
Congo CG
Congo, The Democratic Republic Of The CD
Cook Islands CK
Costa Rica CR
Croatia HR
Cuba CU
Cyprus CY
Czech Republic CZ
Denmark DK
Djibouti DJ
Dominica DM

Dominican Republic DO
East Timor TP
Ecuador EC
Egypt EG
El Salvador SV
Equatorial Guinea GQ
Eritrea ER
Estonia EE
Ethiopia ET
Falkland Islands (Malvinas) FK
Faroe Islands FO
Fiji FJ
Finland FI
France FR
French Guiana GF
French Polynesia PF
French Southern Territories TF
Gabon GA
Gambia GM
Georgia GE
Germany DE

Ghana GH
Gibraltar GI
Greece GR
Greenland GL
Grenada GD
Guadeloupe GP
Guam GU
Guatemala GT
Guinea GN
Guinea-Bissau GW

Guyana GY
Haiti HT
Heard Island and Mcdonald Islands HM
Holy See (Vatican City State) VA
Honduras HN
Hong Kong HK
Hungary HU
Iceland IS
India IN
Indonesia ID
Iran, Islamic Republic Of IR
Iraq IQ
Ireland IE
Israel IL
Italy IT
Jamaica JM
Japan JP
Jordan JO
Kazakstan KZ
Kenya KE
Kiribati KI
Korea, Democratic People's Republic Of KP
Korea, Republic Of KR
Kuwait KW
Kyrgyzstan KG
Lao People's Democratic Republic LA
Latvia LV

Lebanon LB
Lesotho LS
Liberia LR
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya LY
Liechtenstein LI
Lithuania LT
Luxembourg LU
Macau MO
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic Of MK
Madagascar MG
Malawi MW
Malaysia MY
Maldives MV
Mali ML

Malta MT
Marshall Islands MH
Martinique MQ
Mauritania MR
Mauritius MU
Mayotte YT
Mexico MX
Micronesia, Federated States Of FM
Moldova, Republic Of MD
Monaco MC
Mongolia MN
Montserrat MS
Morocco MA
Mozambique MZ

Myanmar MM
Namibia NA
Nauru NR
Nepal NP
Netherlands NL
Netherlands Antilles AN
New Caledonia NC
New Zealand NZ
Nicaragua NI
Niger NE
Nigeria NG
Niue NU
Norfolk Island NF
Northern Mariana Islands MP
Norway NO
Oman OM
Pakistan PK
Palau PW
Palestinian Territory, occupied PS
Panama PA
Papua New Guinea PG
Paraguay PY
Peru PE
Philippines PH
Pitcairn PN
Poland PL
Portugal PT
Puerto Rico PR
Qatar QA
Romania RO

Russian Federation RU
Rwanda RW
Saint Helena SH
Saint Kitts and Nevis KN
Saint Lucia LC
Saint Pierre and Miquelon PM
Saint Vincent and The Grenadines VC

Samoa WS
San Marino SM
Sao Tome And Principe ST
Saudi Arabia SA
Senegal SN
Seychelles SC
Sierra Leone SL
Singapore SG
Slovakia SK
Slovenia SI
Solomon Islands SB
Somalia SO
South Africa ZA
South Georgia and The South Sandwich Islands GS
Spain ES
Sri Lanka LK
Sudan SD
Suriname SR

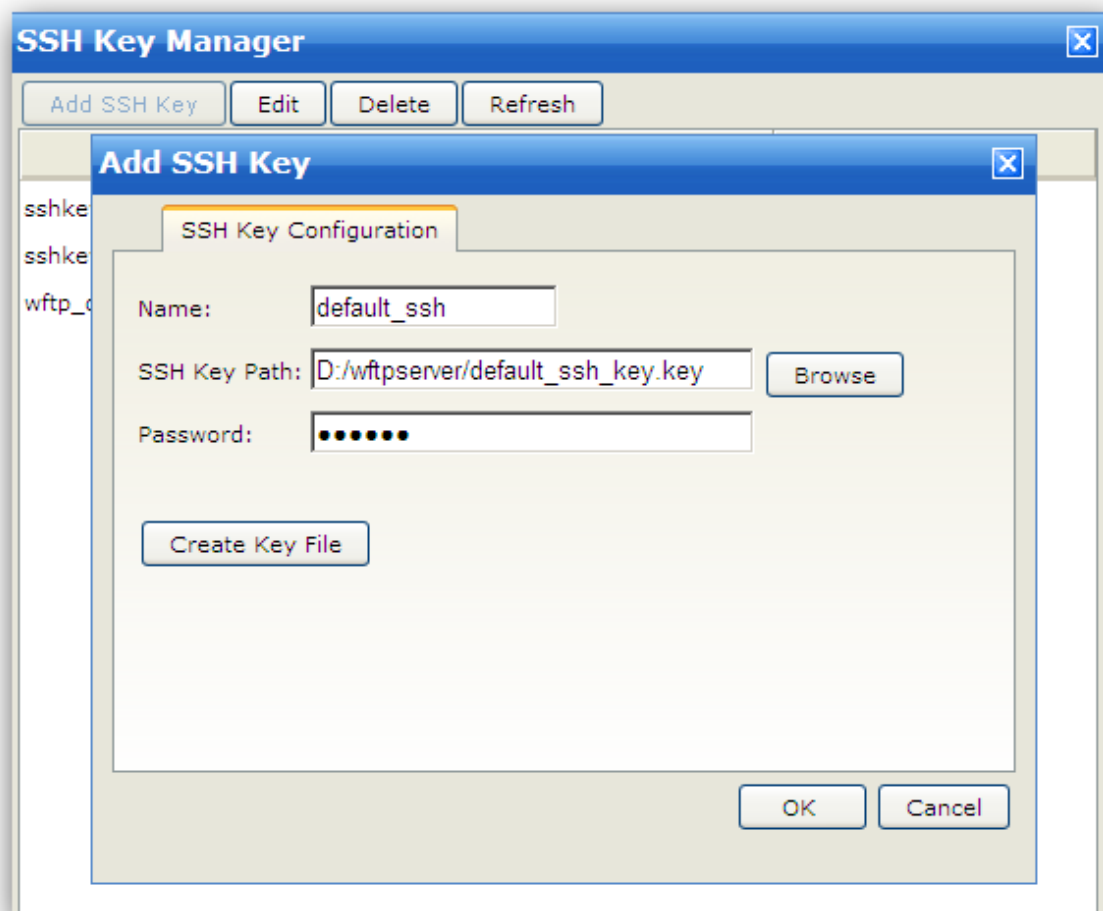
Svalbard and Jan Mayen SJ
Swaziland SZ
Sweden SE
Switzerland CH
Syrian Arab Republic SY
Taiwan, Province Of China TW
Tajikistan TJ
Tanzania, United Republic Of TZ
Thailand TH
Togo TG
Tokelau TK
Tonga TO
Trinidad and Tobago TT
Tunisia TN
Turkey TR
Turkmenistan TM
Turks and Caicos Islands TC
Tuvalu TV
Uganda UG
Ukraine UA
United Arab Emirates AE
United Kingdom GB
United States US
United States, minor outlying islands UM
Uruguay UY

Uzbekistan UZ
Vanuatu VU
Vatican City State, see Holy See
Venezuela VE
Viet Nam VN
Virgin Islands, British VG
Virgin Islands, U.S. VI
Wallis and Futuna WF

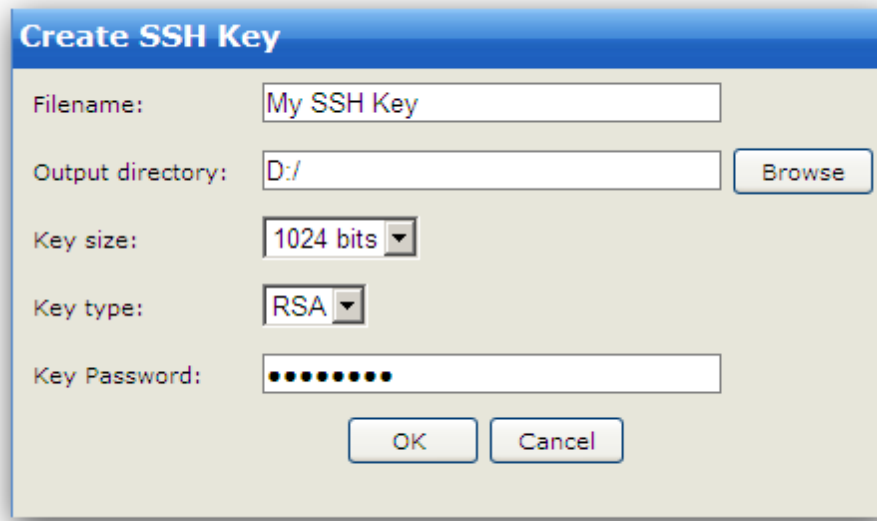
Western Sahara EH
Yemen YE
Yugoslavia YU
Zaire, see Congo, The Democratic Republic Of The
Zambia ZM
Zimbabwe ZW

4.2.3 SSH Key Manager

SSH key is used for SFTP's(FTP over SSH) connections.



Click "Add SSH Key" button to add an SSH key. First you need to specify a name for this key. It's simply an identifier for you to distinguish the SSH key from other SSH keys. Then you can choose a key file from your hard disk. If you do not have any key file, then just click the "Create Key File" button, an SSH key creation form will appear.



4.2.4 SMTP Server Manager

SMTP Server is used to send emails. You can configure it here.

The image shows a screenshot of the 'SMTP Configuration Manager' application. A sub-dialog titled 'Add SMTP Configuration' is open. On the left, there is a list box with three items: 'Smtp1', 'Smtp2', and 'Smtp3'. The 'Smtp1' item is selected. The main area of the dialog contains the following fields and values:

- Name: smtp_gmail
- Sender Name: test
- Sender Email: test@gmail.com
- Need Auth: ☒ yes
- SMTP Server: smtp.gmail.com
- SMTP Port: 25
- SMTP Username: test@gmail.com
- SMTP Password: masked with dots
- Use SSL: ☒ yes

At the bottom right of the dialog are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons. Above the dialog, in the main window, are buttons for 'Add SMTP Configuration', 'Edit', 'Delete', and 'Refresh'.

Click the "Add SMTP Config" button to add an SMTP server.

Name:

The identifier for you to distinguish this SMTP server from other SMTP server.

Sender Name:

FTP Server will use this as sender's name.

Sender Email:

FTP Server will use this as sender's email address.

Need Auth:

To prevent spam mails or other improper behaviors, some ISP will request authentication. If your SMTP server needs authentication, tick this option and input the username and password.

SMTP Server:

Your outgoing mails will be sent from this mail server. The format shall be a domain name (e.g. smtp.

mail.com) or an IP number (e.g. 231.56.789.24).

SMTP Port:

The port the SMTP server is using.

SMTP Username:


The account name is associated with authentication for the SMTP server.

Use SSL:


SMTP server requires SSL connection.

4.3 Task Scheduler


Task Scheduler is used to take an action(routine) at a specified time.



Add Task




Edit Task



Delete Task

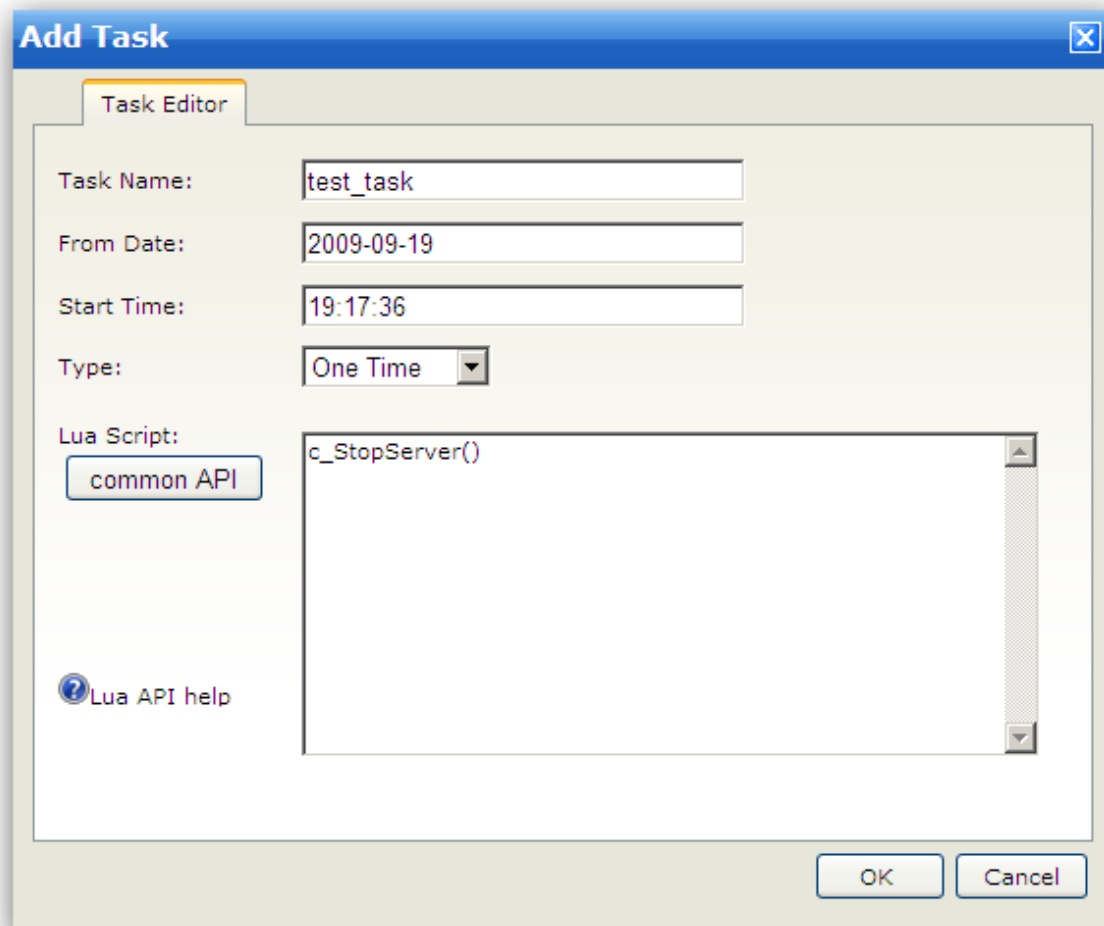
Refresh

Task Name	Type	From Date	Start Time	Executed
121	One Time	2009-09-12	12:00:22	

Click the button "Add Task", then you can define a task by Lua scripting.

For example, you can let the server start or stop at a specified time by adding a task scheduler.

Add Task



The image shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "Add Task". It has a blue title bar with a close button (X) in the top right corner. Below the title bar is a tab labeled "Task Editor". The main area of the dialog contains several input fields and a text area. The "Task Name:" field contains "test_task". The "From Date:" field contains "2009-09-19". The "Start Time:" field contains "19:17:36". The "Type:" field is a dropdown menu currently showing "One Time". Below these fields is a "Lua Script:" label, a "common API" button, and a "Lua API help" link with a question mark icon. To the right of the "Lua Script:" label is a large text area containing the text "c_StopServer()". At the bottom right of the dialog are "OK" and "Cancel" buttons.

Add Task

Task Editor

Task Name: test_task

From Date: 2009-09-19

Start Time: 19:17:36

Type: One Time

Lua Script: common API

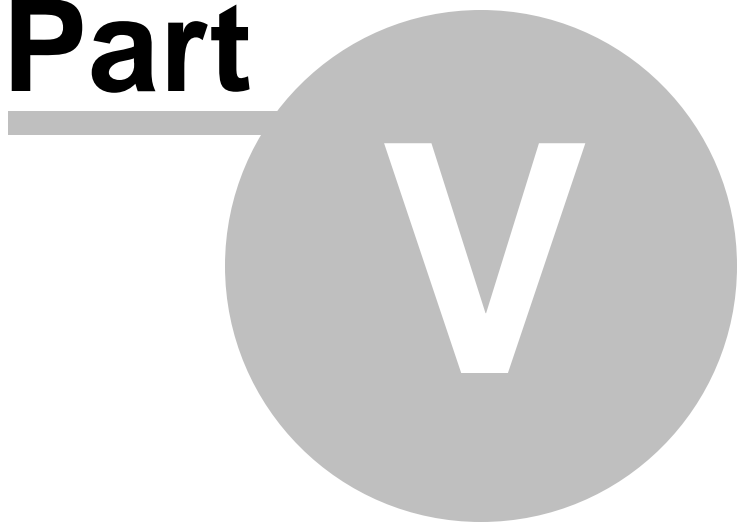
Lua API help

c_StopServer()

OK Cancel

Task Name: The identifier for this task
From Date: The task will start after this date
Start Time: The task will start after this time
Type: One Time/Once Hour/Once Day/Once Week/Once Month
Lua Script: Script you want to run

Part



5 Domain

5.1 Logs & Status

5.1.1 Domain Status

Here you can check the current status of your domain, number of total sessions, download/upload speed, sent/received bytes, total running time ...

View statistics about this domain[domain1]	
Statistics	Value
Domain Running Time	02:10:01
Sessions	0
Highest Num. Sessions	1
24 Hours Sessions	2
Avg. Session Length	00:05:03
Longest Session	00:10:05
Total Sessions	2
Download Speed	0 Bytes/s
Avg. Session Download Speed	0 Bytes/s
Total Download	0 Bytes
Total Download Files	0 files
Upload Speed	0 Bytes/s
Avg. Session Upload Speed	0 Bytes/s
Total Upload	0 Bytes
Total Upload Files	0 files

Sessions

The number of sessions currently connected.

Highest Num Sessions

The highest number of concurrent sessions that have been recorded since being placed online.

24 Hrs Sessions

The number of sessions that have connected in the past 24 hours.

Average Session Length

The average length of time a session has remained connected.

Longest Session

The longest recorded time for a session.

Total Sessions

The total number of sessions that have connected since being placed online.

Download Speed

Cumulative download bandwidth currently used.

Avg. Session Download Speed

The average session download bandwidth used since being placed online.

Total Download Bytes

The total amount of data downloaded since being placed online.

Total Download Files

The total number of files downloaded since being placed online.

Upload Speed

Cumulative upload bandwidth currently used.

Avg. Session Upload Speed

The average session upload bandwidth used since being placed online.

Total Upload Bytes

The total amount of data uploaded since being placed online.

Total Upload Files

The total number of files uploaded since being placed online.

5.1.2 Domain Log

Here you can check logged activities for the domain, the commands from users, replies from the server, security tips, database errors, mail errors, and file errors ...

General Settings

Miscellaneous **Domain Log** Connection Limit Data Transfer Limit FTP Pasv Mode Compression

☒ **Enable Domain Log**

Log Filename:

Filename supports certain wildcard characters as outlined below:
 %Y=year %M=month %D=day %MM=month (01-12) %DD=day (01-31) %HH=hour (00-23)

Log Maxsize: KB (0 = No limit)

☒ Compress and delete old logs

File	Screen	Log Text Field
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Message
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Security
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FTP Command
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FTP Response
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WEB Command
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WEB Response
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SSH Command

OK Cancel

Pause

Click this button to temporarily pause the refreshing of the log. This is useful on busy systems so a certain section of the log can be highlighted and copied before it is scrolled out of view. Once finished, click this button again to resume automatic updating of the log.

Filter Log

To quickly find and read through specific sections of the log, it can be filtered based upon a search string. Clicking this button brings up the Filter Log dialog. Providing a search string and clicking the Filter button refreshes the log to only display log entries containing the search string. To view the entire contents of the log again, open the Filter Log dialog and provide an empty search string.

5.1.3 Audit & Report

If you enable the option "Audit & Report" in the system settings, Wing FTP Server will capture all the transactions into a database, then you can analyze it and generate reports in real time.

Weekly Report			Monthly Report			Custom Report			Domain:domain1		
ID	Protocol	Action	User name	Time		File name	Size	IP			
14901	HTTP	Download	aa	2013-04-17 16:56:25		COPYING	24.42 KB	127.0.0.1			
14902	HTTP	Download	aa	2013-04-17 16:56:25		CPackConfig.cmal	1.9 KB	127.0.0.1			
14903	HTTP	Download	aa	2013-04-17 16:56:25		CTestConfig.cmal	259 B	127.0.0.1			
14904	HTTP	Download	aa	2013-04-17 16:56:25		DefineOptions.cm	0.87 KB	127.0.0.1			
14905	HTTP	Download	aa	2013-04-17 16:56:25		authentication.dc	13.16 KB	127.0.0.1			
14906	HTTP	Download	aa	2013-04-17 16:56:25		CMakeLists.txt	60 B	127.0.0.1			
14907	HTTP	Download	aa	2013-04-17 16:56:25		command.dox	2.3 KB	127.0.0.1			
14908	HTTP	Download	aa	2013-04-17 16:56:25		doxy.config.in	63.25 KB	127.0.0.1			
14909	HTTP	Download	aa	2013-04-17 16:56:25		doxy.trac.in	63.28 KB	127.0.0.1			
14910	HTTP	Download	aa	2013-04-17 16:56:25		forwarding.dox	6.39 KB	127.0.0.1			
14911	HTTP	Download	aa	2013-04-17 16:56:25		guided_tour.dox	13.76 KB	127.0.0.1			
14912	HTTP	Download	aa	2013-04-17 16:56:26		introduction.dox	1.65 KB	127.0.0.1			
14913	HTTP	Download	aa	2013-04-17 16:56:26		linking.dox	0.78 KB	127.0.0.1			
14914	HTTP	Download	aa	2013-04-17 16:56:26		mainpage.dox	5.55 KB	127.0.0.1			
14915	HTTP	Download	aa	2013-04-17 16:56:26		scp.dox	7.09 KB	127.0.0.1			
14916	HTTP	Download	aa	2013-04-17 16:56:26		sftp.dox	10.94 KB	127.0.0.1			
14917	HTTP	Download	aa	2013-04-17 16:56:26		shell.dox	10.17 KB	127.0.0.1			
14918	HTTP	Download	aa	2013-04-17 16:56:26		std.dox	10.18 KB	127.0.0.1			

In the above interface, you can view all the transactions page by page, you can also add filters to display the data that meet the filtering criteria (just need to click the button "+").

The screenshot shows the 'Add Filters' dialog box in Wing FTP Server. The dialog has three tabs: 'Weekly Report', 'Monthly Report', and 'Custom Report'. The 'Custom Report' tab is selected. The dialog contains the following fields and controls:

- ID: >= [text input]
- Protocol: -- Any -- [dropdown]
- Action: Upload [dropdown]
- User name: = [dropdown] [text input]
- File name: LIKE [dropdown] % .exe [text input]
- IP: = [dropdown] [text input]
- Size: >= [dropdown] [text input]
- Start Time: [text input] [calendar icon]
- End Time: [text input] [calendar icon]
- ☐ Custom SQL: [text area]
- OK [button] Cancel [button]

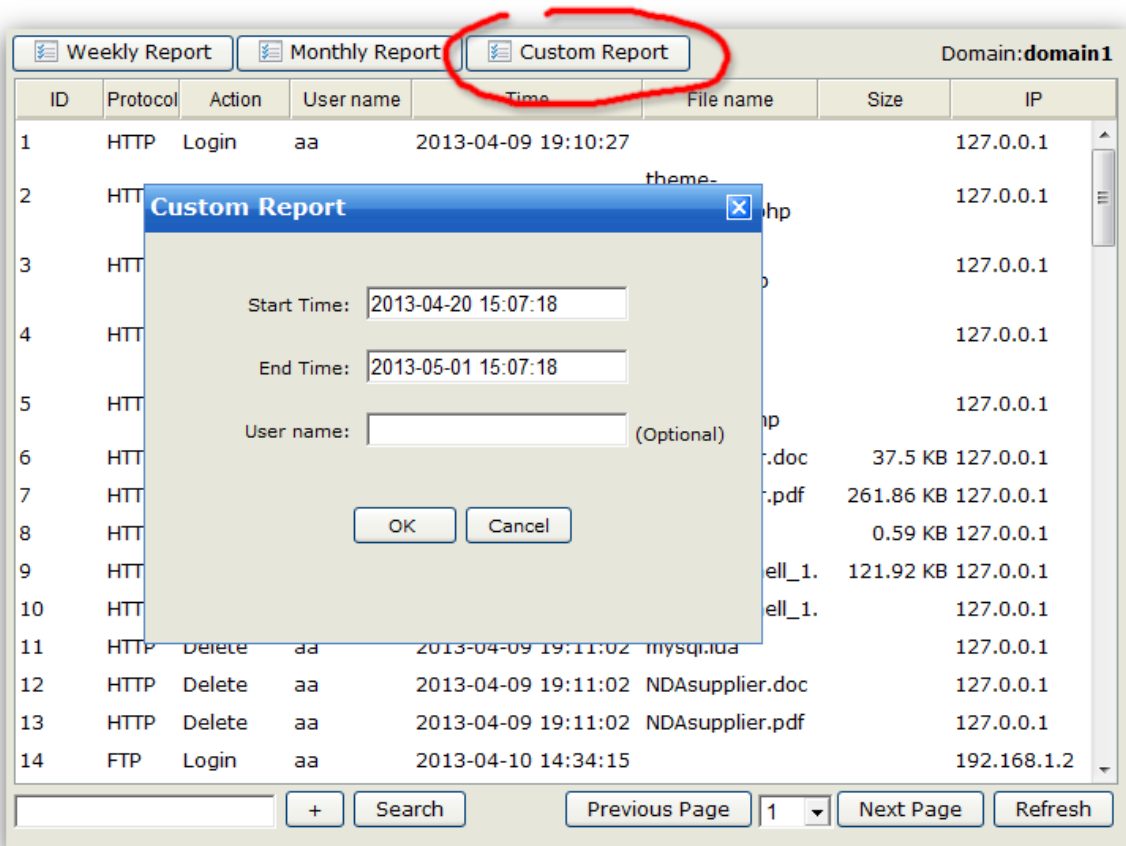
The background shows a table with columns 'ID' and 'IP'. The table contains the following data:

ID	IP
1	127.0.0.1
2	127.0.0.1
3	127.0.0.1
4	127.0.0.1
5	127.0.0.1
6	KB 127.0.0.1
7	KB 127.0.0.1
8	KB 127.0.0.1
9	KB 127.0.0.1
10	127.0.0.1
11	127.0.0.1
12	127.0.0.1
13	127.0.0.1
14	192.168.1.2

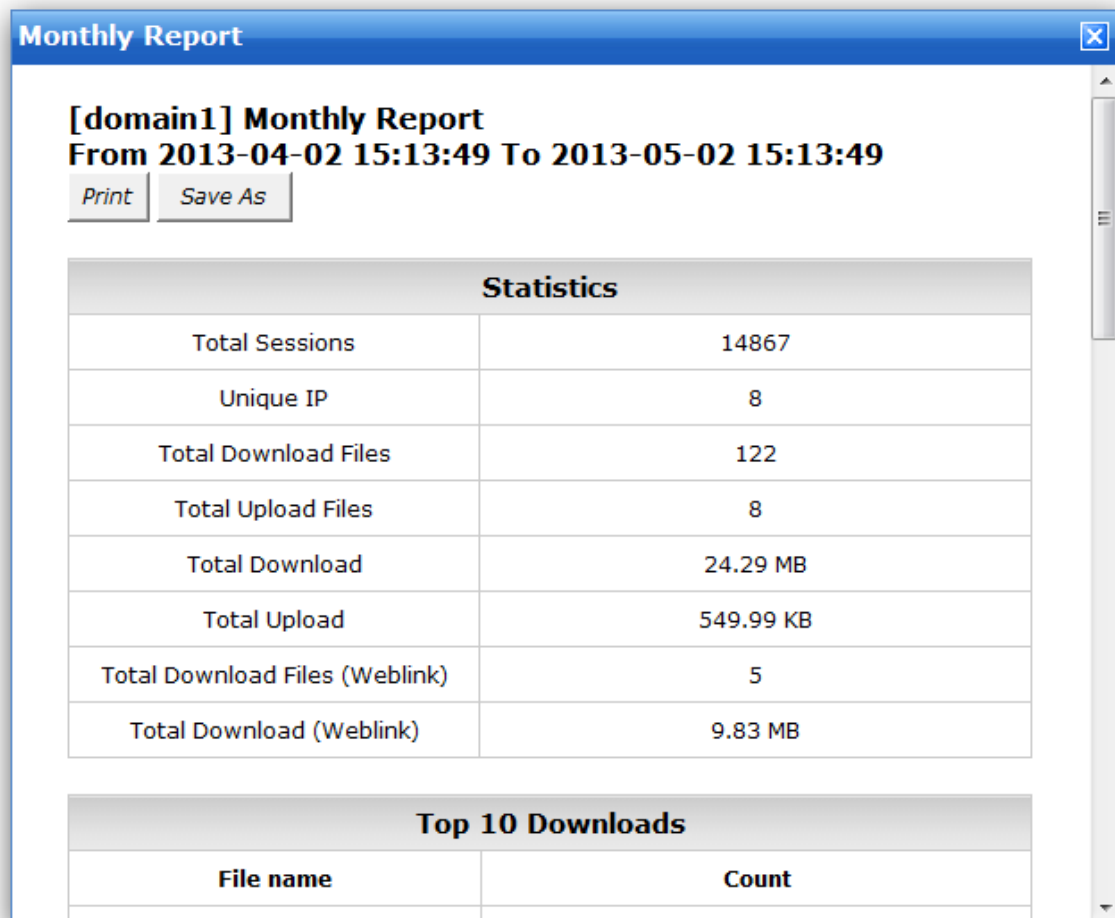
At the bottom of the window, there is a search bar with a '+' button circled in red, and buttons for 'Previous Page', 'Next Page', and 'Refresh'.

For a "LIKE" filter, you can use the wildcards "%" and "_", "%" matches zero or more characters and "_" matches a single character.

You can generate "Weekly Report", "Monthly Report" and "Custom Report", for the "Custom Report", you can specify the start time, end time or the username.

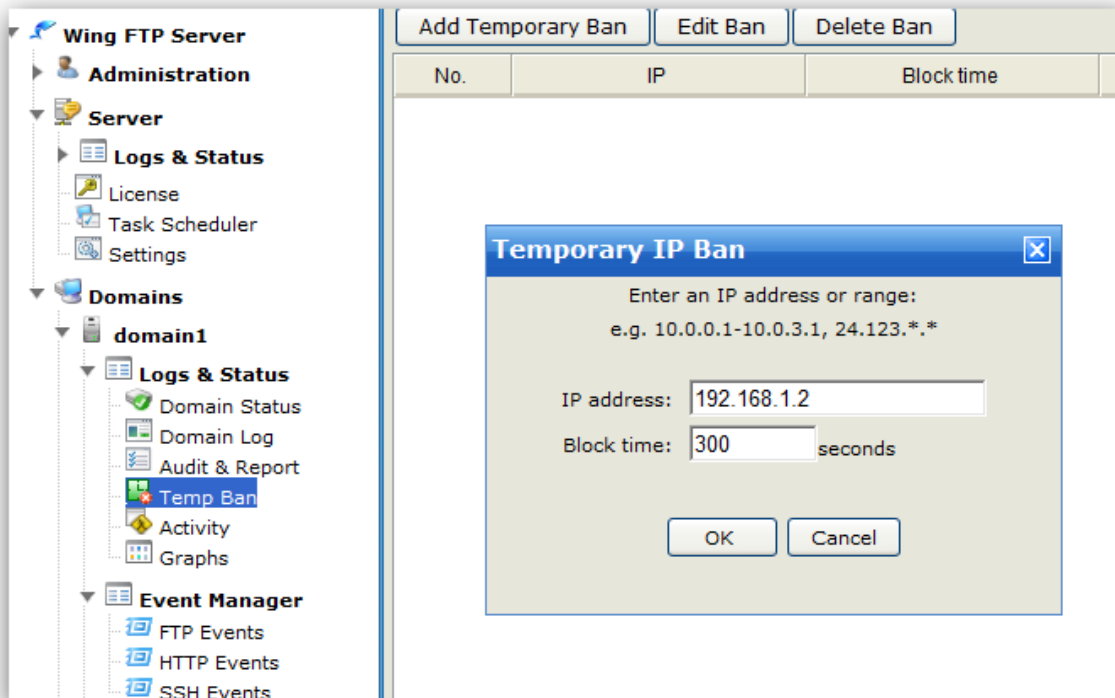


Finally, you will get a statistical report with general statistics and Top Files/IPs/Users, you can print it out or save it as a html file.



5.1.4 Temp Ban

You can add, edit or delete a Temporary Ban rule in the below interface.



5.1.5 Activity

This page displays all online sessions' activities. From here, an overall picture of the current activity on the domain can be seen. In addition, individual sessions can be viewed including their current status, connection state, and transfer information.

To view the detailed information on a specific session, just double click the session. Depending upon the type of connection made by that session(e.g., FTP, HTTP, or SFTP), certain additional functions are available.

<div> <div>Kick</div> <div>Kick All</div> <div>View Log</div> <div>Chat</div> <div>Broadcast</div> </div> <div>Domain: domain1 Sessions: 3</div>					
No.	Protocol	User name	IP address	Last command	Last directory
1	FTP	aa	127.0.0.1	MDTM	/
2	HTTP	aa	127.0.0.1	LIST	/book
3	HTTP	bb	192.168.1.102	LIST	/download

Kick

Any type of session can be kicked at any time by clicking the "Kick" button. Clicking the button brings up another dialog with additional options for how the disconnect should be performed. There are 3 types of disconnect options available:

Disconnect - Immediately disconnects the session. Another session can be immediately established by the disconnected client. This is also known as "kicking" the user.

Disconnect and ban IP - Immediately disconnects the session and bans their IP address for the specified number of minutes, preventing them from immediately reconnecting.

Disconnect and block IP permanently - Immediately disconnects the session and adds a deny IP access rule for their IP address, preventing them from ever reconnecting from the same IP address.

In addition to disconnecting the session, the user account in use by the session can also be disabled by checking the box labeled Disable user account.

If the current session is using the FTP protocol, a message can be sent to the user before disconnecting them by typing it in the box labeled "Message to user. This option is not available for HTTP or SFTP sessions as neither protocol defines a method for chatting with users.

Kick All

Immediately disconnects all sessions. But another session can be immediately established by the disconnected client.

View Log

View the detailed information on a selected session.

Chat

The chat form shows all messages sent to and received from the session since beginning to "chat" on the session. To send a message to the session, enter the message text in the box labeled Message Content and click the Send button. When a message is received from the session, it is automatically displayed here.

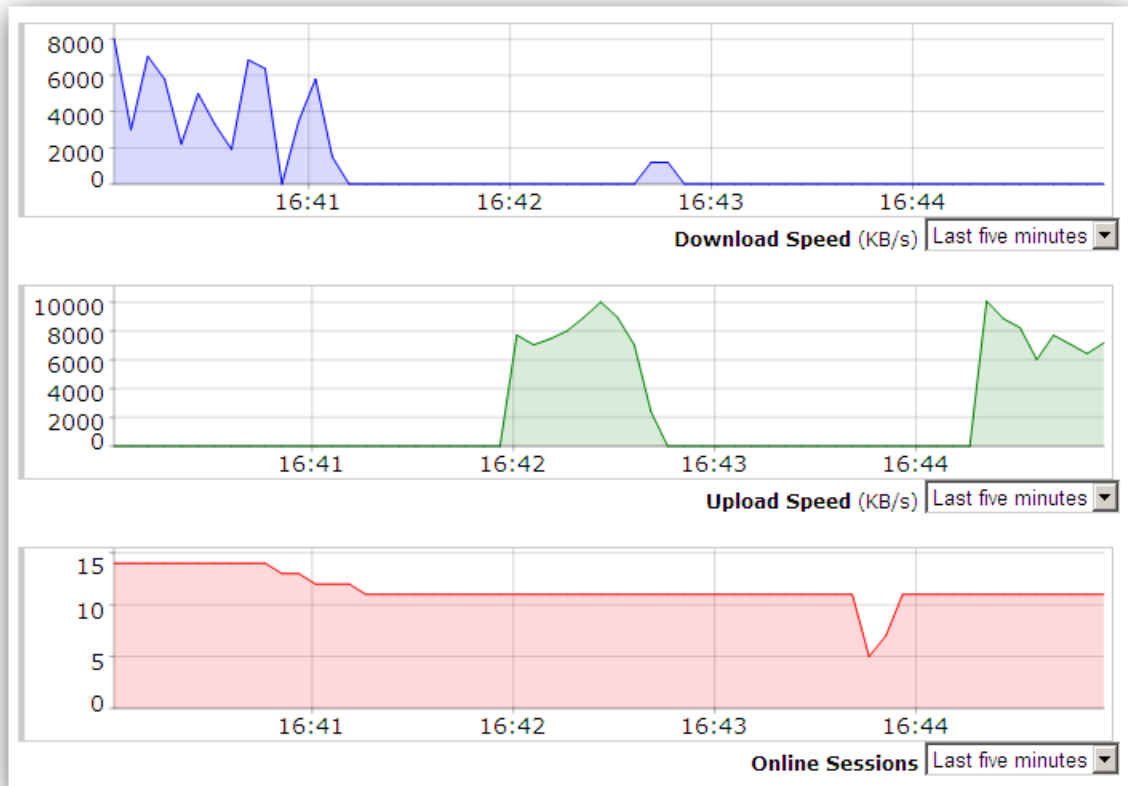
NOTE: Only FTP sessions support chatting with system administrators. The command used to send a message to the server is SITE MSG.

Broadcast

Send messages to all FTP sessions.

5.1.6 Graphs

This graphs chart can report traffics of the last 5 minutes, 5 hours or 10 days for your domain.



5.2 Domain Settings

5.2.1 General Settings

5.2.1.1 Miscellaneous

Domain Miscellaneous Settings.

The screenshot shows a 'General Settings' window with a blue title bar and a close button. The 'Miscellaneous' tab is selected, showing various configuration options. The 'Enable FXP' checkbox is checked. The 'Enable FTP command 'OPTS UTF8 ON'' checkbox is checked. The 'Enable generating Web Link' checkbox is checked, with a 'Maximum Speed' of 800 KB/s. The 'Auto-forwarding listener ports to router' checkbox is checked. The 'File timestamp using GMT time' checkbox is unchecked. The 'Customized Logo' checkbox is unchecked, with a 'Create Your Own Logo' button. The 'Transfer buffer size' is set to 4096 Bytes. The 'SSL Certificate' dropdown is set to 'wftp_default_ssl' with a green checkmark and an 'Add SSL Certificate' button. The 'SSH Key' dropdown is set to 'wftp_default_ssh' with a green checkmark and an 'Add SSH Key' button. The 'SMTP Configuration' dropdown is set to 'Smtp1' with an 'Add SMTP Configuration' button. 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons are at the bottom right.

General Settings

Miscellaneous | Domain Log | Connection Limit | Data Transfer Limit | FTP Pasv Mode | Compression

☒ Enable FXP

☒ Enable FTP command 'OPTS UTF8 ON'

☒ Enable generating Web Link (Maximum Speed: 800 KB/s)

☒ Auto-forwarding listener ports to router.

☐ File timestamp using GMT time (if no checked will use local time).

☐ Customized Logo [Create Your Own Logo](#)

Transfer buffer size: 4096 Bytes

SSL Certificate: wftp_default_ssl [Add SSL Certificate](#)

SSH Key: wftp_default_ssh [Add SSH Key](#)

SMTP Configuration: Smtp1 [Add SMTP Configuration](#)

[OK](#) [Cancel](#)

Enable FXP

Activate, deactivate file transfer from server to server.

Enable FTP command 'OPTS UTF8 ON'

Default is enabled. You can disable it to improve unicode compatibility when doing FTP using windows explorer.

Enable generating Web Link

When enabled, then user could generate Web Link for file sharing. You can also set the maximum download speed for Web Link downloading.

Auto-forwarding listener ports to router

When enabled, the server automatically configures listener ports forward in your UPnP-enabled network device (usually a router) so that the server is accessible from outside your network. This option only forwards your listener ports. There is an option for passive ports forwarding in "FTP Pasv Mode" page.

File timestamp using GMT time

When enabled, file listing uses GMT timestamp. If not checked, the local time will be used instead.

Customized Logo

You can specify a customized logo to be displayed on the login and Web Client pages, only for this domain.

Transfer buffer size

Transfer buffer size used to transfer data (default is 16 KB). You can increase this value if you want the server to read/write less often from/to the hard drive when clients transfer.

SSL Certificate

Select an SSL Certificate for this domain. You can manage your SSL Certificate in "Server->Settings->SSL Certificate Manager" page. SSL Certificates are used for encrypting data exchanges between the client and the server. Without certificates you can not use SSL connections (FTPS and HTTPS)

SSH Key

Select an SSH Key for this domain. You can manage your SSH Key in "Server->Settings->SSH Key Manager" page. SSH key is used for SSH FTP connections

SMTP Configuration

Select an SMTP Server for this domain. You can manage your SMTP Server in "Server->Settings->SMTP Manager" page. SMTP Server is used for sending emails.

5.2.1.2 Domain Log

Here you can configure settings for domain log.

File	Screen	Log Text Field
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Message
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Security
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FTP Command
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FTP Response
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WEB Command
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WEB Response
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SSH Command

Log Filename

The log file must be given a name before information can be saved to a file. Your domain log file will be put in the "Log\Domain Name" directory. The log filename supports certain wildcard characters as outlined below.

%Y - Current year
%M - Current month, 1-12
%D - Current day, 1-31
%MM - Current month, 01-12
%DD - Current day, 01-31
%HH - Current hour, 00-23

Log Maxsize

The log file will be ignored if it reaches the limit you defined.

Compress and delete old logs

The log of the previous day will be automatically compressed and saved. After that, the original text format log file will be deleted in order to save disk space.

File & Screen Logging Options

For each type of information that can be logged, there are two options. The first check box indicates that this particular information should be logged to the message area of the domain log page. The second check box indicates that the particular information should be logged to a file. Check the option for screen or file logging for any information that is of interest to you. Please be aware of performance impacts, and the size of log files, when selecting this information.

5.2.1.3 Connection Limit

You can limit the number of sessions on the domain here.

The screenshot shows the 'General Settings' dialog box with the 'Connection Limit' tab selected. The dialog has a title bar with a close button. Below the title bar are several tabs: 'Miscellaneous', 'Domain Log', 'Connection Limit' (selected), 'Data Transfer Limit', 'FTP Pasv Mode', and 'Compression'. The main content area is divided into three sections. The first section, 'Domain-specific options:(0 = No limit)', contains two input fields: 'Maximum number of sessions on domain:' and 'Maximum sessions per IP address on domain:', both set to '0'. The second section, 'Options below can be overridden by user-level or group-level:(0 = No limit)', contains three input fields: 'Maximum number of sessions per user account:' (set to '0'), 'Maximum sessions per IP address for user account:' (set to '0'), and 'Automatic idle connection timeout:' (set to '5' minutes). The third section, 'Enable Anti-hammer', has a checked checkbox. Below it is an unchecked checkbox 'Send hammering messages to FTP Client'. At the bottom of this section are three input fields: 'Ban IP' (set to '300'), 'seconds if' (set to '5'), and 'failed login tries in' (set to '30') seconds. At the bottom right of the dialog are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons.

Section	Option	Value
Domain-specific options:(0 = No limit)	Maximum number of sessions on domain:	0
	Maximum sessions per IP address on domain:	0
Options below can be overridden by user-level or group-level:(0 = No limit)	Maximum number of sessions per user account:	0
	Maximum sessions per IP address for user account:	0
	Automatic idle connection timeout:	5 minutes
Enable Anti-hammer	Enable Anti-hammer	Checked
	Send hammering messages to FTP Client	Unchecked
	Ban IP	300 seconds if 5 failed login tries in 30 seconds

Max Session

Limit the number of sessions logged on this domain simultaneously.

Max Session Per IP

Limit the number of sessions from the same IP.

Anti-hammer Enable

Activate, deactivate anti- hammering.

Send hammering message to ftp client

If a client tries to hammer this server, the server will send a message to him/her.

Ban IP xx seconds if xx failed login tries in xx seconds

The counter will monitor the login tries and count them, if the number of failed login tries during the period is exceeded, the user IP will be banned for a period of time as defined.

5.2.1.4 Speed Limit

Here you can set the traffic limitation for this domain.

The screenshot shows the 'General Settings' dialog box with the 'Data Transfer Limit' tab selected. The dialog has a blue title bar and a close button. Below the title bar are several tabs: 'Miscellaneous', 'Domain Log', 'Connection Limit', 'Data Transfer Limit' (active), 'FTP Pasv Mode', and 'Compression'. The main content area is divided into two sections. The first section, 'Domain-specific options:(0 = no limit)', contains two rows: 'Maximum download speed for domain:' with a text box containing '0' and 'KB/s', and 'Maximum upload speed for domain:' with a text box containing '100' and 'KB/s'. The second section, 'Options below can be overridden by user-level or group-level:(0 = no limit)', contains five rows: 'Maximum download speed per session:' (0 KB/s), 'Maximum upload speed per session:' (0 KB/s), 'Maximum download speed for user accounts:' (0 KB/s), 'Maximum upload speed for user accounts:' (0 KB/s), and 'Automatic transfer connection timeout:' (0 minutes). At the bottom right are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons.

Domain-specific options:(0 = no limit)	
Maximum download speed for domain:	0 KB/s
Maximum upload speed for domain:	100 KB/s

Options below can be overridden by user-level or group-level:(0 = no limit)	
Maximum download speed per session:	0 KB/s
Maximum upload speed per session:	0 KB/s
Maximum download speed for user accounts:	0 KB/s
Maximum upload speed for user accounts:	0 KB/s
Automatic transfer connection timeout:	0 minutes

Max Domain Download Speed

Max download speed for this domain.

Max Domain Upload Speed

Max upload speed for this domain.

Max Session Download Speed

Max download speed for one session.

Max Session Upload Speed

Max upload speed for one session.

Max User Download Speed

Max download speed for one user.

Max User Upload Speed

Max upload speed for one user.

5.2.1.5 FTP Pasv Mode

Configure settings for FTP Pasv Mode.

The screenshot shows a 'General Settings' dialog box with the 'FTP Pasv Mode' tab selected. The dialog has a blue title bar and a close button. Below the title bar are several tabs: 'Miscellaneous', 'Domain Log', 'Connection Limit', 'Data Transfer Limit', 'FTP Pasv Mode' (highlighted), and 'Compression'. The 'FTP Pasv Mode' section contains the following options and fields:

- FTP Pasv Mode:**
 - ☒ Default(will use your local ip)
 - ☐ Fixed Ip(must be set to your internet ip).
[Empty text field]
 - ☐ Get Ip from a web file
[http://www.wftpserver.com/getIP.php]
 - ☐ Dynamic DNS(will resolve hostname as my.dnsdns.org)
[Empty text field]
- Update ip address interval: [3] minutes
- ☐ Auto-forwarding passive ports to router as outlined below
- Passive port range: [1] to [65535]

Note: If you are behind the firewall(router) or using NAT/Proxy server.You have to manually forward passive ports to your router,or auto-configure through UPnp

At the bottom right are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons.

Default

Use your local IP.

Fixed IP

If you are assigned a fixed IP by your ISP, enter it in the box.

Get IP from a web file

Get your internet IP from a web file, like: <http://ip.wftpserver.com/w/getIP.php>

Dynamic DNS

If you are assigned a dynamic IP and are using a service like dyndns.org (or other) to keep your domain name pointing to your IP, enter the host name in the edit box.

Update IP address interval

If you get your IP from web file or DNS, the server will update it at intervals.

Auto-forwarding

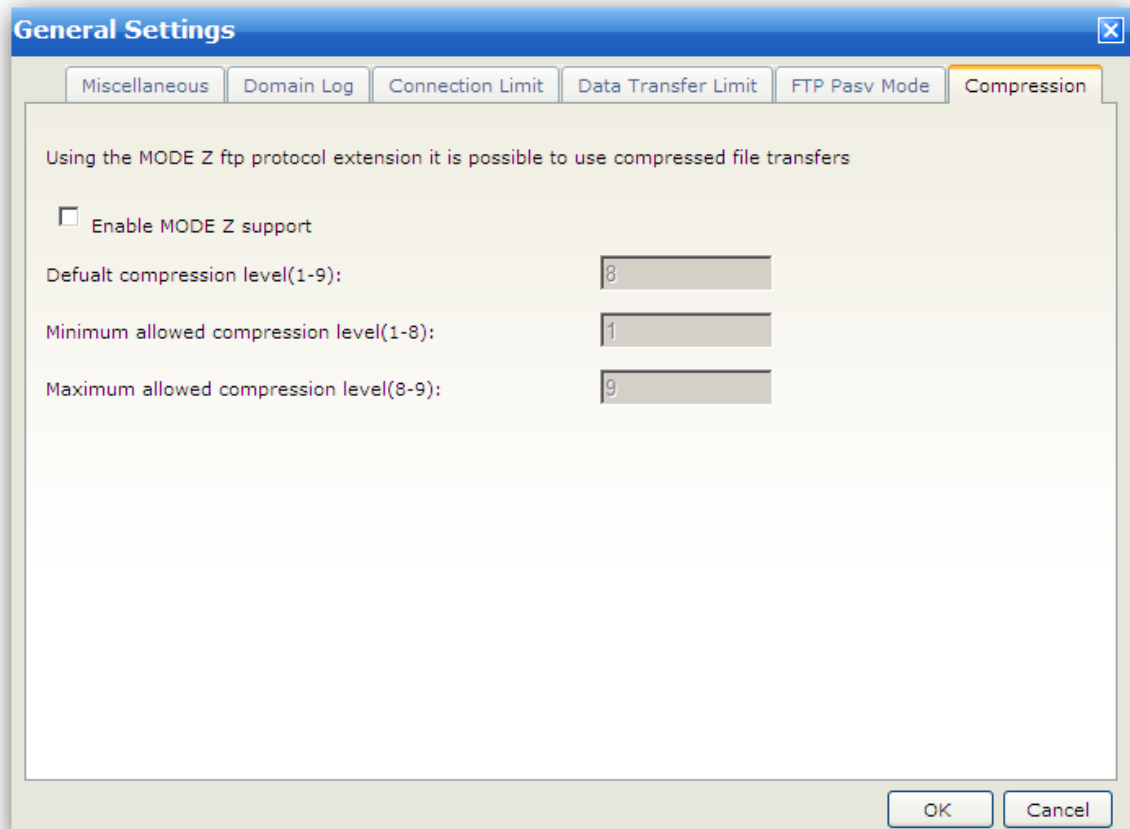
When enabled, the server automatically configures passive ports forward in your UPnP-enabled network device (usually a router) so that the server is accessible from outside your network.

Passive port range

This is the range of ports that the server will use with passive mode(it is to simplify use of forwarding rule in router for example).

5.2.1.6 Compression

Compression can speedup the transfer between server and client.

**Enable MODE Z support**

Activate,deactivate transfer compression.

Default compression level

If FTP Client do not specify the the compression level,the server will use this value as default.

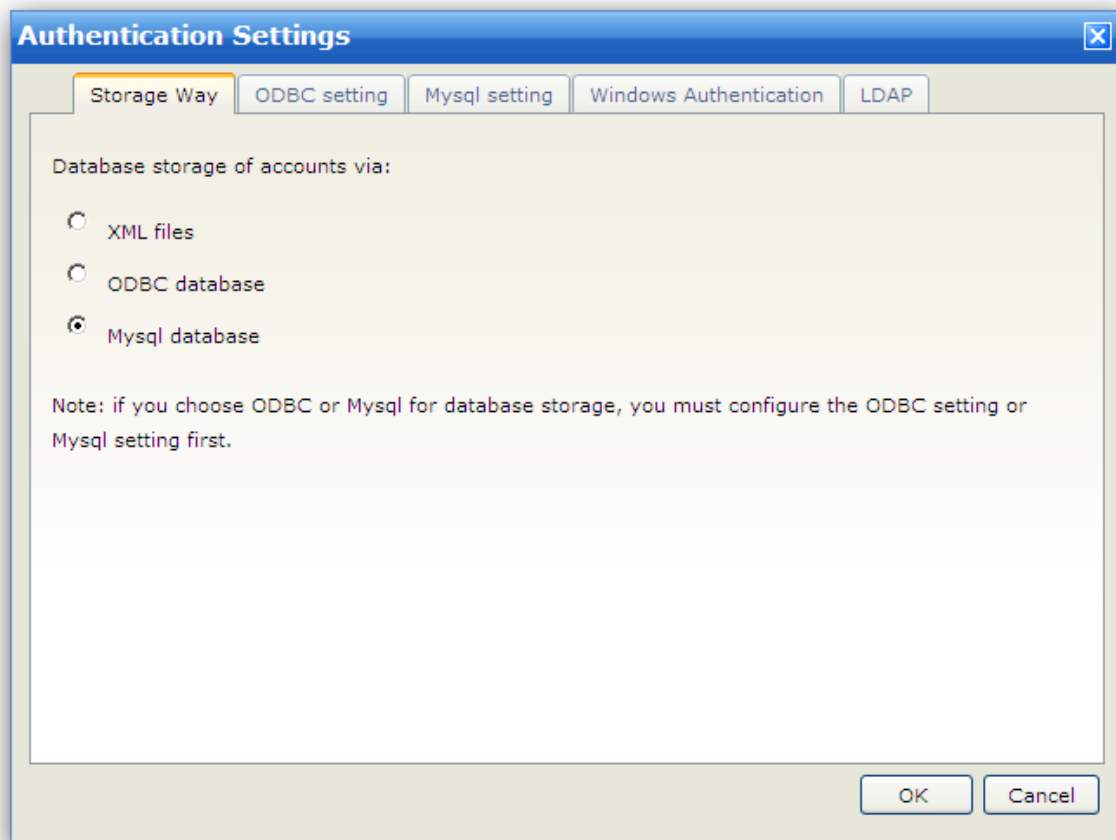
Maximum and Minimum allowed compression level

The server only allows compression level between the minimum value and maximum value.

5.2.2 Authentication Settings

Wing FTP Server supports the several database types for authenticating users: XML files, ODBC database, Mysql database, Windows Authentication(NTLM or Active Directory) and LDAP.

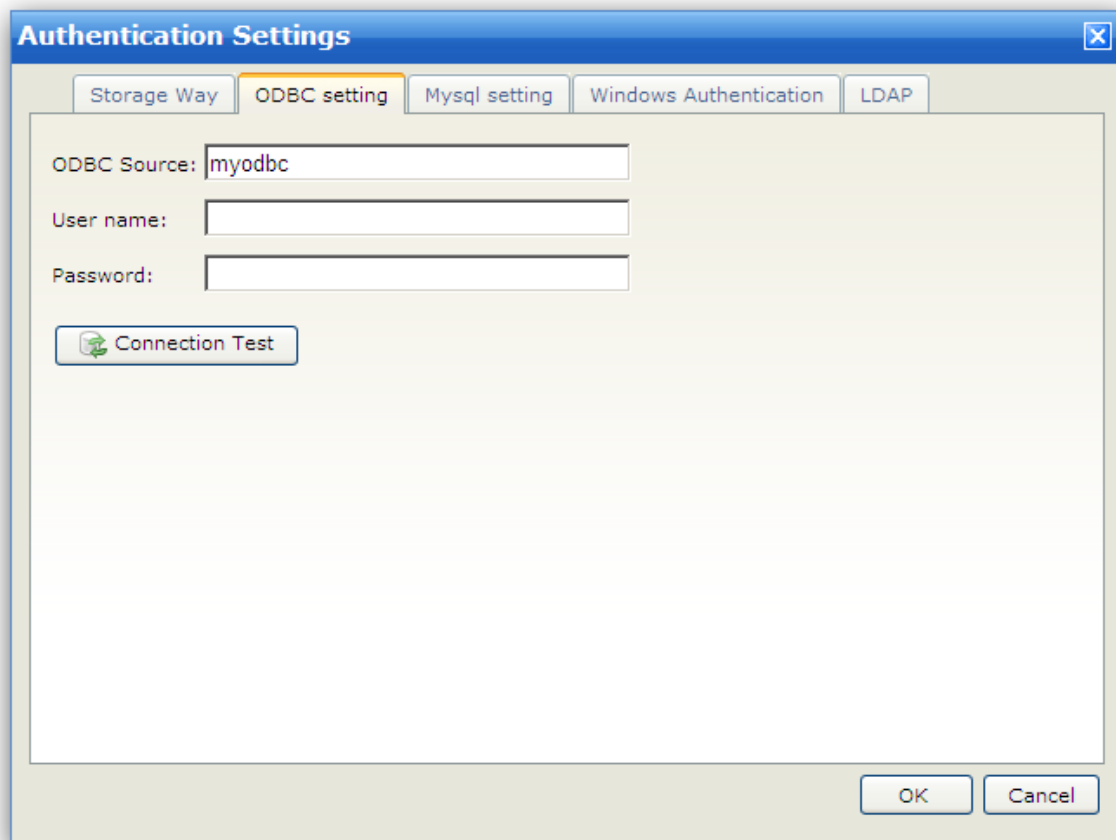
Storage Way



XML: Store your user/group data in xml files.
ODBC: Store your user/group data in ODBC database.
Mysql: Store your user/group data in Mysql database.

Note: The server will automatically create all of the database schemas for the first time. If you use Mysql, please create a mysql database first, the default database name is "wftp_database".

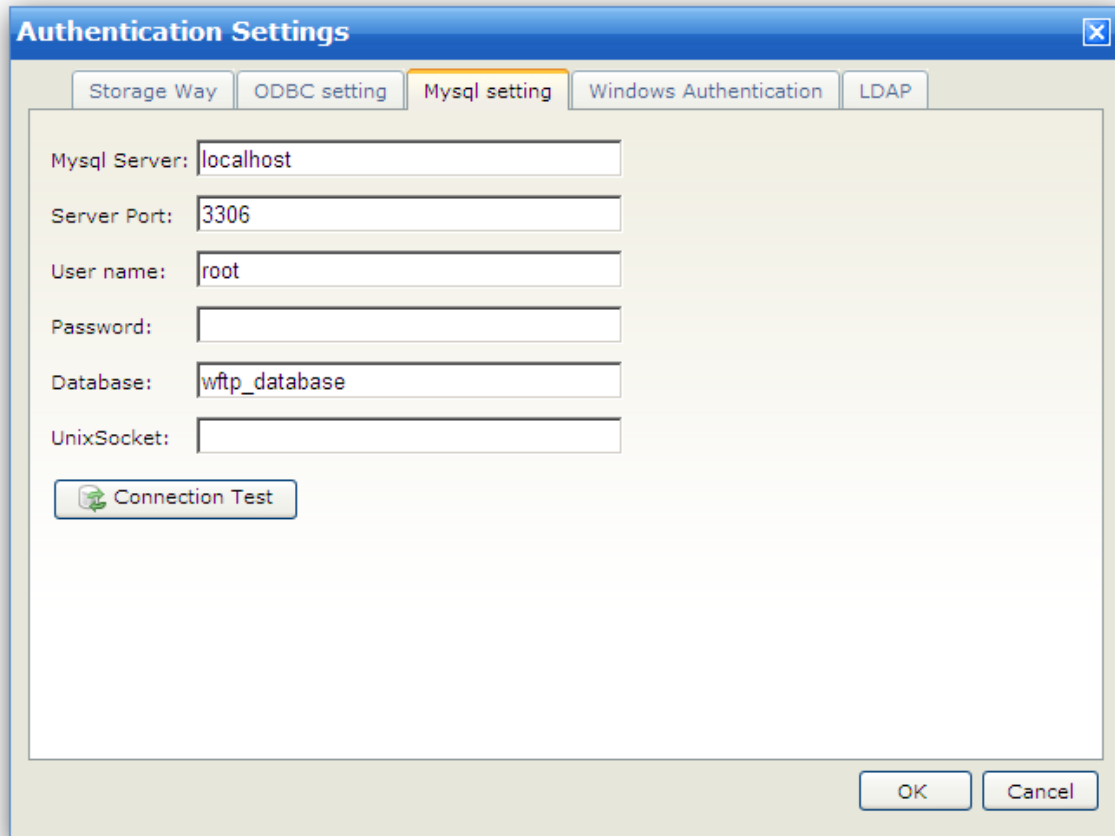
ODBC setting



It is very easy to create an ODBC source, just enter the Data Source Name (DSN), Username, and Password.

When everything is ok, user/group data can be stored via most of all popular database softwares which have an ODBC driver.

Mysql setting



The image shows a screenshot of the "Authentication Settings" dialog box in Wing FTP Server. The dialog has a blue title bar and a close button (X) in the top right corner. It contains five tabs: "Storage Way", "ODBC setting", "Mysql setting" (which is selected and highlighted with a yellow border), "Windows Authentication", and "LDAP". The "Mysql setting" tab contains the following fields and controls:

- Mysql Server:** A text box containing "localhost".
- Server Port:** A text box containing "3306".
- User name:** A text box containing "root".
- Password:** An empty password text box.
- Database:** A text box containing "wftp_database".
- UnixSocket:** An empty text box.
- Connection Test:** A button with a green icon and the text "Connection Test".

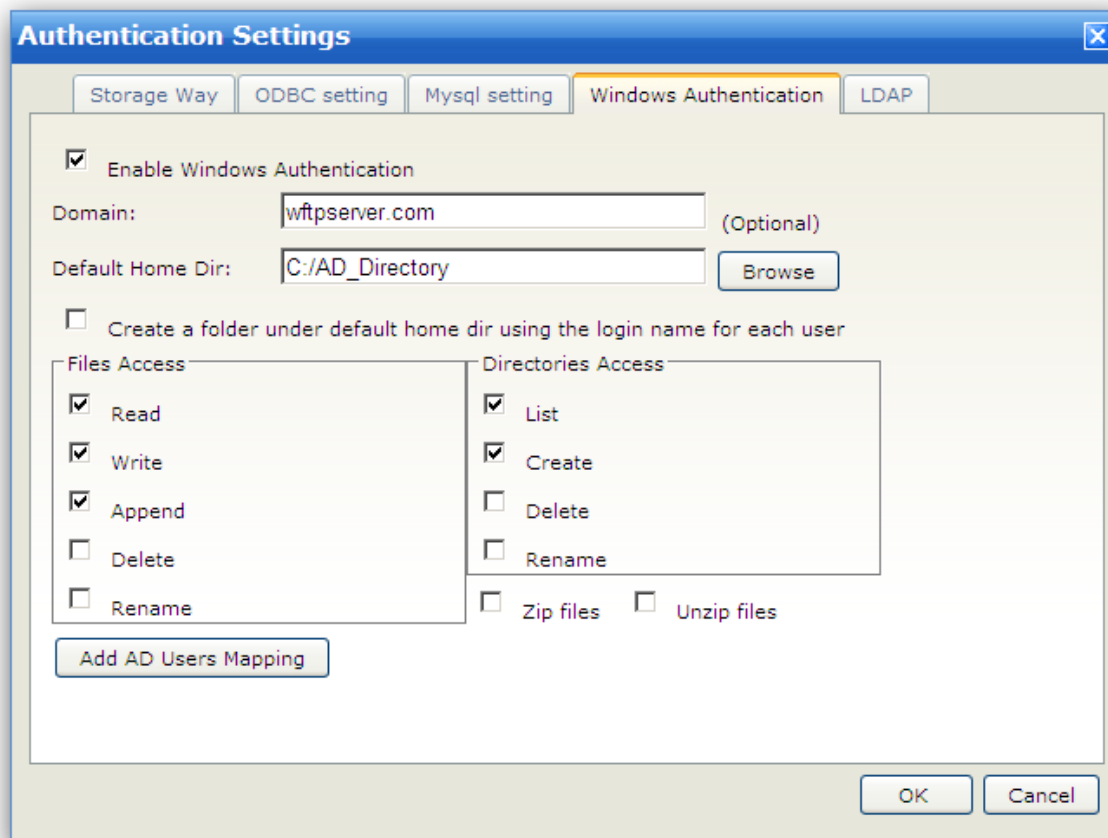
At the bottom right of the dialog are "OK" and "Cancel" buttons.

If your database system is Mysql, we suggest you use "Mysql" instead of "ODBC", because it can connect to Mysql database directly through C API, thus faster than "ODBC".

You need to create a mysql database "wftp_database" for the first time.

You need to fill the field "UnixSocket" if you are using Linux/Unix system. Otherwise, just keep it empty.

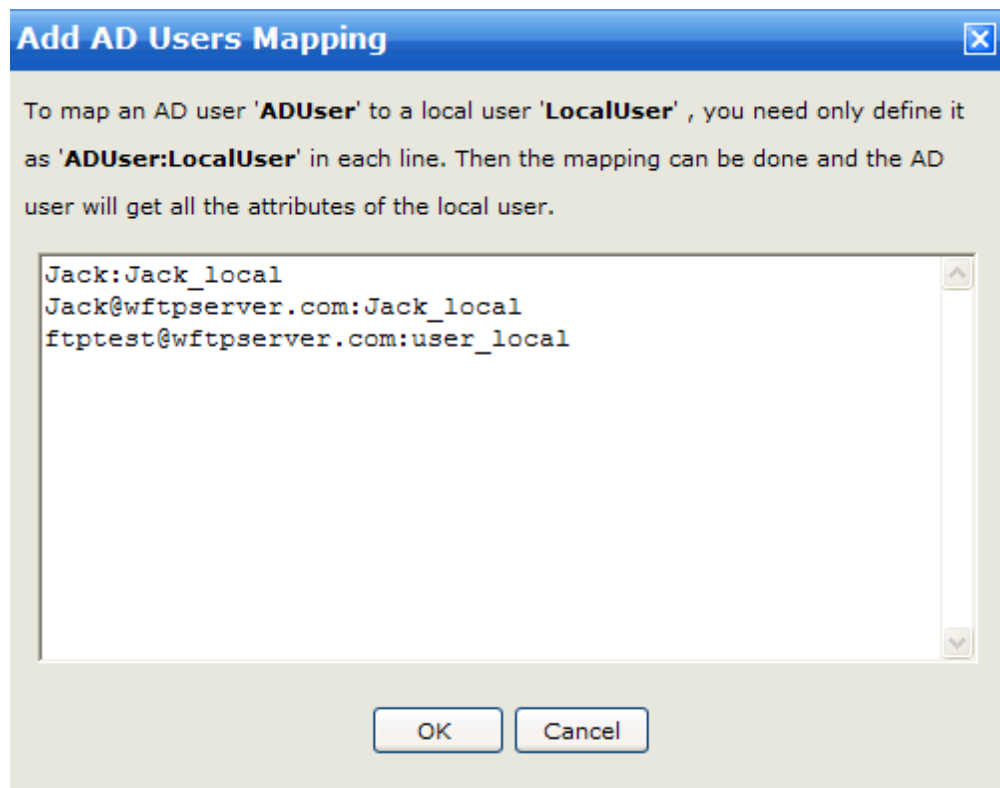
Windows Authentication



Wing FTP Server can handle **Windows NTLM** or **Windows Active Directory** authentication automatically without the need to manually import users or sync user data.

If you enable "Windows Authentication", you can specify a global home directory for the AD account. And if you want each AD account to have its own home directory, please enable check box "Create a folder under global home using the login name for each user".

If you want to have more control to AD account like a local user of WingFTP, you can map the AD account to a local user. First create a local user at "Domains->Users->Add User", then click the button "Add AD Users Mapping" as shown in the above picture, input a new line in the format of "ADUserName: LocalUserName"(AD username and Local username are separated by colon). Make sure that one line only has one mapping item.

**NOTE:**

1) Domain Name

A string that specifies the name of the domain or server whose account database contains the AD account. If this field is empty, the user name must be specified in **user principal name**(UPN) format, user@DNS_domain_name. Otherwise, you can login just with user.

2) Map the AD account to local

For example:

AD user name: Jack@domain.com
password: ad_password

Local user name: Jack_Local
password: local_password

After the mapping, you can login the server with Jack@domain.com/ad_password or Jack_Local/local_password. If you login with Jack@domain.com/ad_password, the Jack@domain.com will have all the functions belong to the Jack_Local like virtual directories, group memberships, permissions and other settings.

WingFTP user authenticate sequence:

1) User "BOB" login with password "BOB2010".

2) Check the local user account to see if there is a account called "BOB".

2-1) if it exists, further check the local password. If password is correct, your login is successful. Otherwise, login has failed.

2-2) if the account does not exist, do AD authentication.

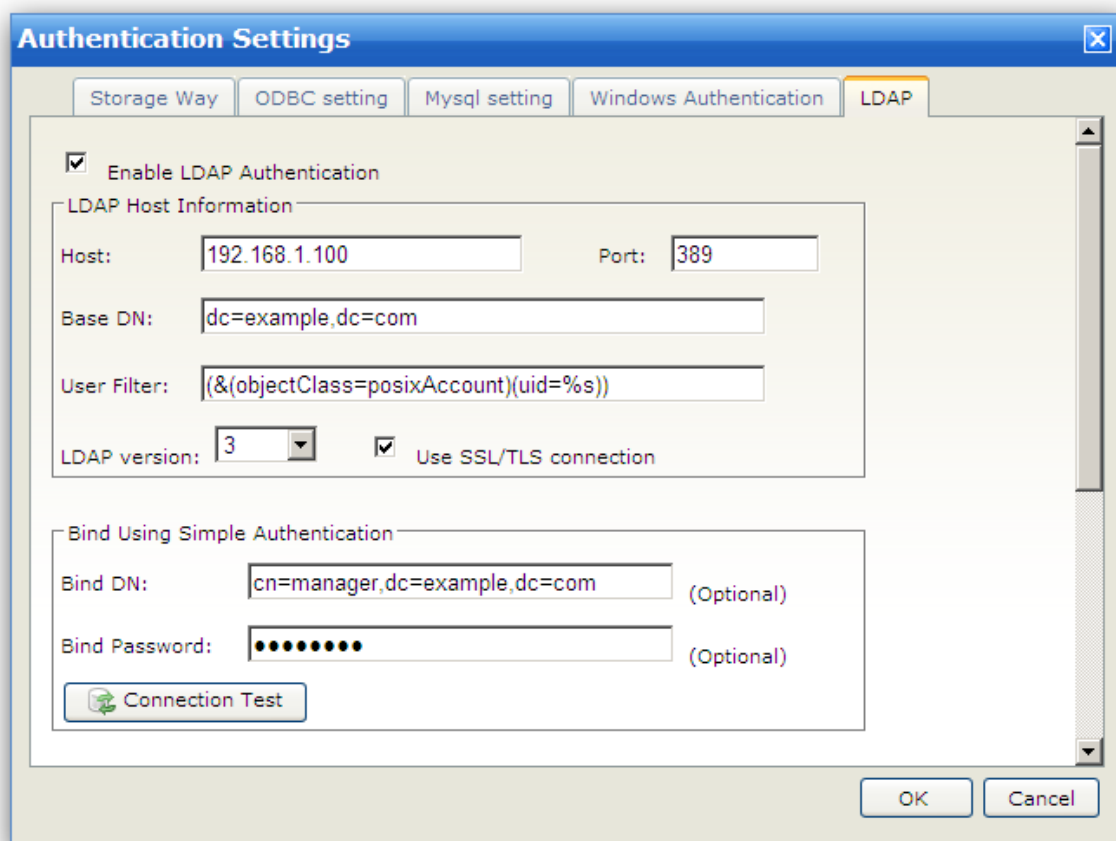
2-2-1) After completing the AD authentication, check if BOB has been mapped to a local user.

2-2-1-1) If "BOB" is mapped to a local user named "Local_BOB", then it will get all the attributes of "Local_BOB".

2-2-1-2) If there is no mapping for "BOB", take the AD authentication "Default Home Dir" as its home directory.

2-2-2) If the AD authentication fails, the login fails too.

LDAP Authentication



Wing FTP Server supports using a LDAP(or LDAPS) database for authenticating users, we have test it successfully with OpenLDAP and Microsoft's Active Directory.

When you enable the option "LDAP Authentication", you need to provide the following information:

Host: the IP address or domain name of the LDAP server.

Port: the port number of the LDAP server, the default value is 389 (if you use SSL connection, the port will be 636 normally)

Base DN: the base domain name of search starting point. The DN string would usually be "dc=xxxx,dc=com".

User Filter: the filter to find the object for authenticating users. The special characters '%s' in the

filter string will be replaced with the real username.

Wing FTP Server uses default filter "`(&(objectClass=posixAccount)(uid=%s))`" for OpenLDAP. Or if you use Microsoft's Active Directory, the filter string would usually be "`(&(objectClass=user)(sAMAccountName=%s))`".

LDAP version: the version of LDAP server will be 3 in normal case.

Use SSL/TLS connection: you can enable it if the LDAP server supports SSL/TLS connection.

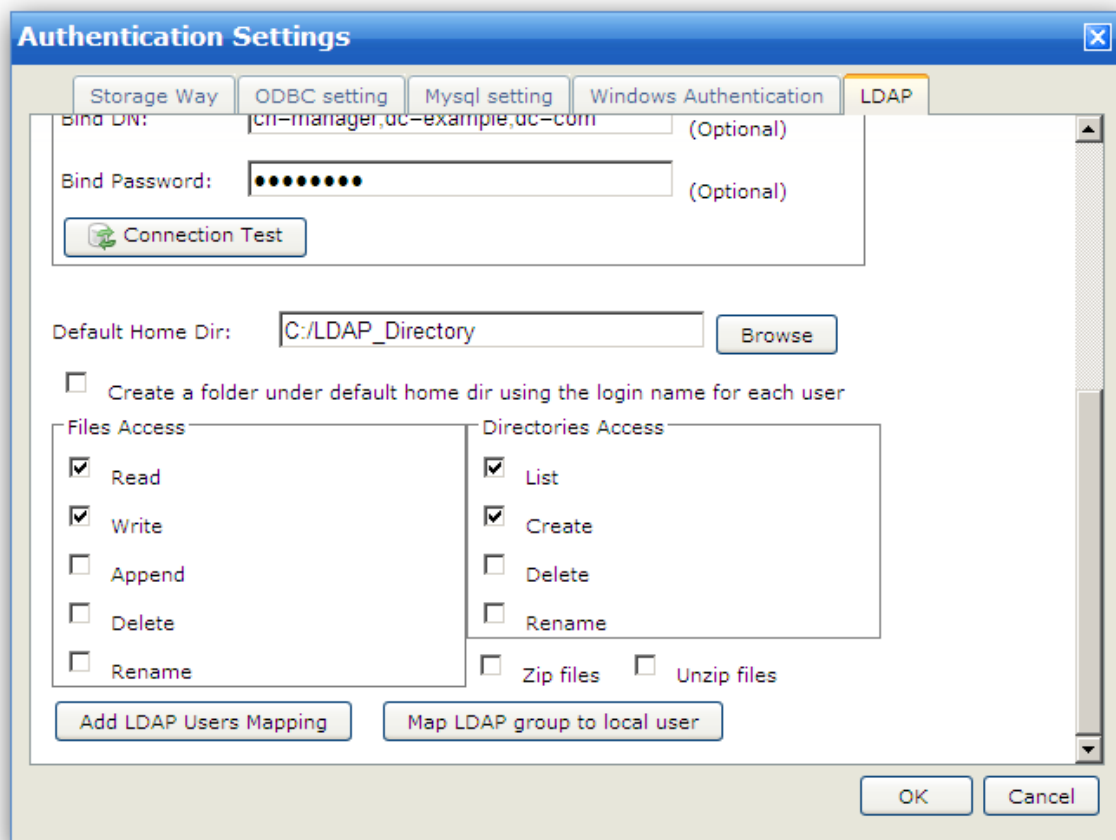
Bind DN: the LDAP distinguished name string for simple authentication, e.g. "cn=manager, dc=example, dc=com".

Bind Password: the password to bind the previous DN.

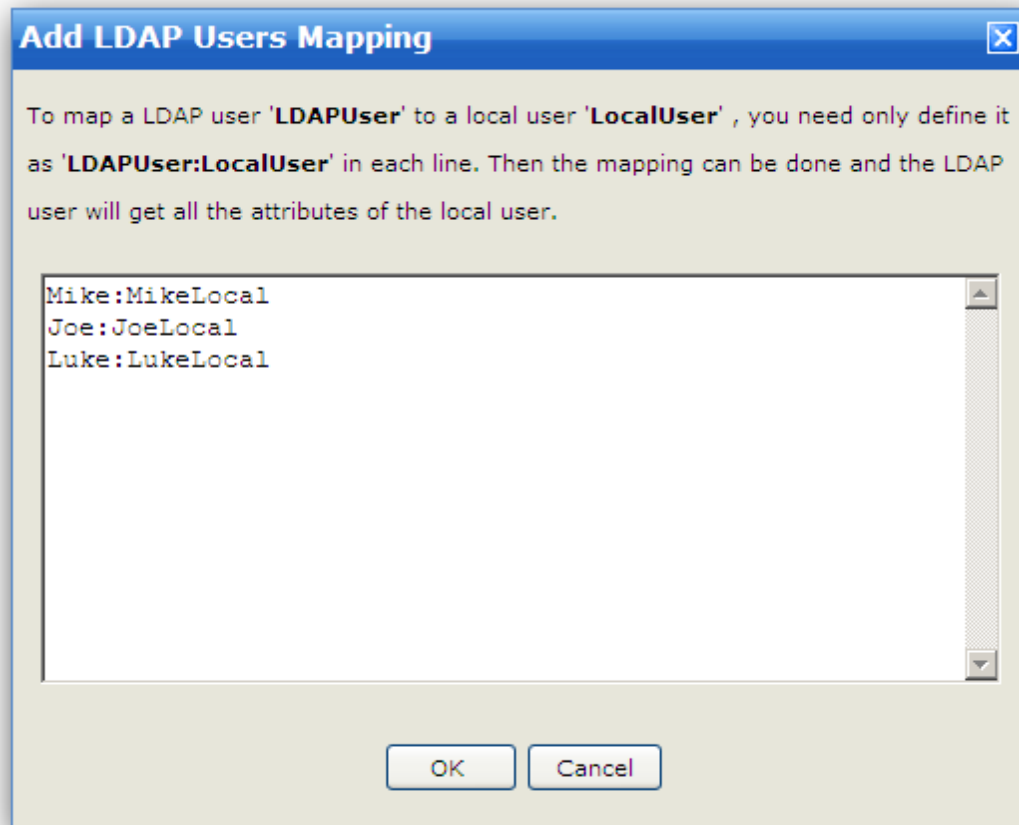
Note1: The LDAP database (except Windows Active Directory) must have an attribute 'userPassword' (RFC 3112), and the attribute 'userPassword' must be accessible. The following password format is supported: plain text, {crypt}, {md5}, {sha}, {smd5}, {ssha}

Note2: The username in the LDAP database cannot contain some special characters: '%', '*', '?', '!', '"', '\'. For security purposes.

You need to specify a global home directory for the LDAP account. And if you want each LDAP account to have its own home directory, please enable check box "Create a folder under global home using the login name for each user":



If you want to have more control to LDAP account like a local user of WingFTP, you can map the LDAP account to a local user. First create a local user at "Domains->Users->Add User", then click the button "Add LDAP Users Mapping" as shown in the above picture, input a new line in the format of "LDAPUser:LocalUser"(LDAP username and Local username are separated by colon). Make sure that one line only has one mapping item.



Map the LDAP account to the local account

For example:

LDAP username: Jack

password: ldap_password

Local username: Jack_local

password: local_password

After the mapping, you can login the server with Jack/ldap_password or Jack_Local/local_password. Then LDAP user "Jack" will have all the functions belong to the "Jack_Local" like virtual directories, group memberships, permissions and other settings.

WingFTP user authenticate sequence:

1) User "JOE" login with password "JOE2010".

2) Check the local user account to see if there is a account called "JOE".

2-1) if it exists, further check the local password. If password is correct, your login is successful.

Otherwise, login has failed.

2-2) if the account does not exist, do LDAP authentication.

2-2-1) After completing the LDAP authentication, check if "JOE" has been mapped to a local

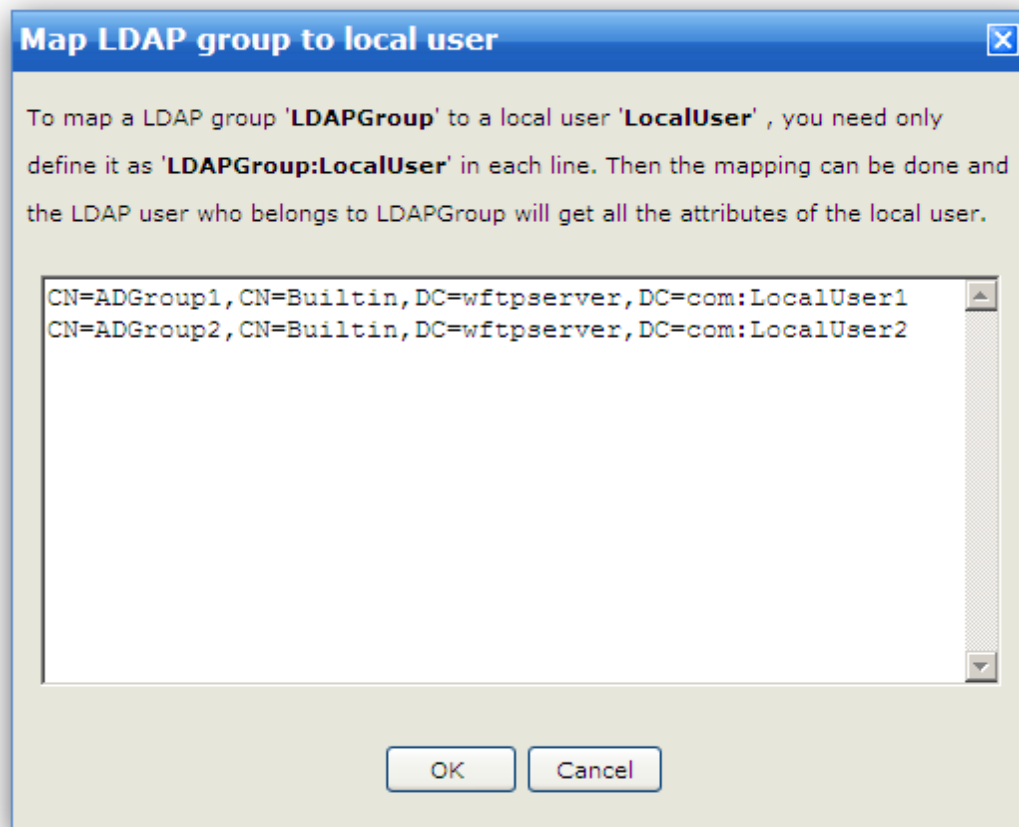
user.

2-2-1-1) If "JOE" is mapped to a local user named "Local_JOE", then it will get all the attributes of "Local_JOE".

2-2-1-2) If there is no mapping for "JOE", take the LDAP authentication "Default Home Dir" as its home directory.

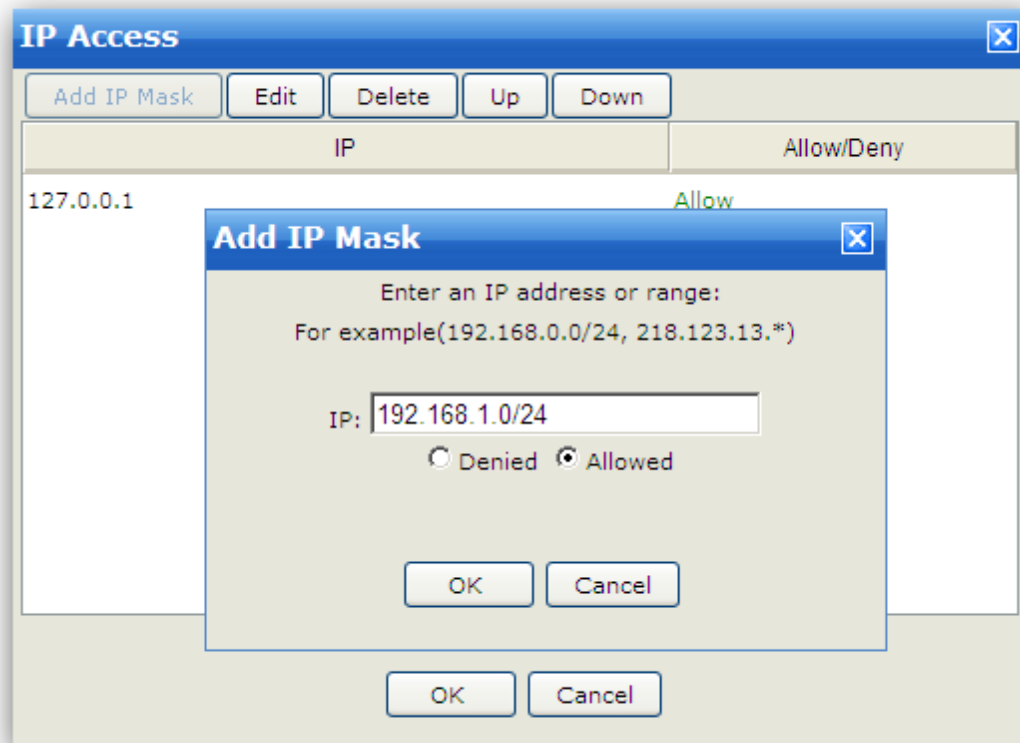
2-2-2) If the LDAP authentication fails, the login fails too.

You can also map LDAP group to local user by clicking the button "Map LDAP group to local user", input a new line in the format of "LDAPGroup:LocalUser" (LDAP group name and Local username are separated by colon).



5.2.3 IP Access

Configure IP access rules to allow or deny access for this domain



You can define IP access rules to allow/deny users' access based on IP address for this domain.

If you do not specify an IP address, all the domain users can logon the server with any IP address. But if you set an allow list, the domain users can only obtain access by IP addresses specified in the list. If you set a deny list, the domain users can have access to the server by any IP address except those specified in the deny list.

For example:

Allow 127.0.0.1

Refuse all the domain users' connection from any IP except 127.0.0.1.

Deny *

Allow 127.0.0.1

Refuse all the domain users' connection from any IP, since 127.0.0.1 after * impacts nothing.

Rule list

The Rule list shows the current list and the order of IP rules. Rules can be added or removed from the list using the Add and Delete buttons.

Also, the order of the rules may be altered using the Up and Down buttons on the right of the rule list.

Supported wildcards

IP address ranges and wildcards are supported by Wing FTP Server, as below:

xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx

IP address must be exactly matched(e.g. 192.168.1.1).

xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx-yyy

A specified range of IP addresses, e.g. 192.168.1.10-25.

xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx-yyy.yyy.yyy.yyy

A specified range of IP addresses, e.g. 192.168.1.0-192.168.5.255.

..* or xxx.*.* or xxx.xxx.*.* or xxx.xxx.xxx.*

Any valid IP address value (For example, 192.168.*.* represents any IP between 192.168.0.0 and 192.168.255.255).

CIDR convention is also supported :

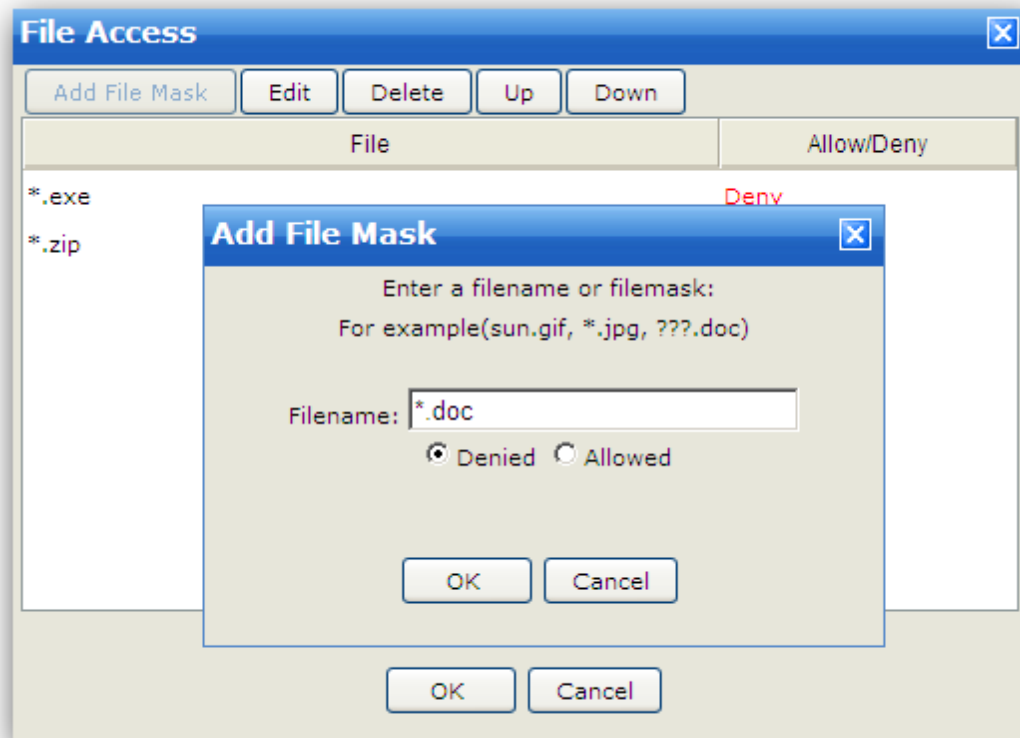
192.168.0.0/24 (represents any IP between 192.168.0.0 and 192.168.0.255)

Priority

The domain's IP Access list has priority over user account's IP Access list.

5.2.4 File Access

Configure file access rules to allow or deny access to this domain.



Banned files are files that can't be accessed on server. You can specify file/path mask (?, * supported) :
 *.jpg, c:\path\images_200?\

Using this form, you can define deny/allow access based on Filename for this domain.

If you do not specify any file/path, all users can access all the files on the server. But if you set an allow list, all users can only access the files allowed in the list. If you set a deny list, all users can access the files except those in the deny list. The order of the rules is very important too.

For example

Allow *.rar

Can not access/store any file except *.rar.

Deny *

Allow *.rar

Can not access/store any file, since *.rar after * impacts nothing.

Rule list

The rule list shows the current list and order of file access rules. Rules can be added and removed from the list using the Add and Delete buttons.

Also, the order of the rules may be altered using the Up and Down buttons on the right of the rule list.

Supported wildcards

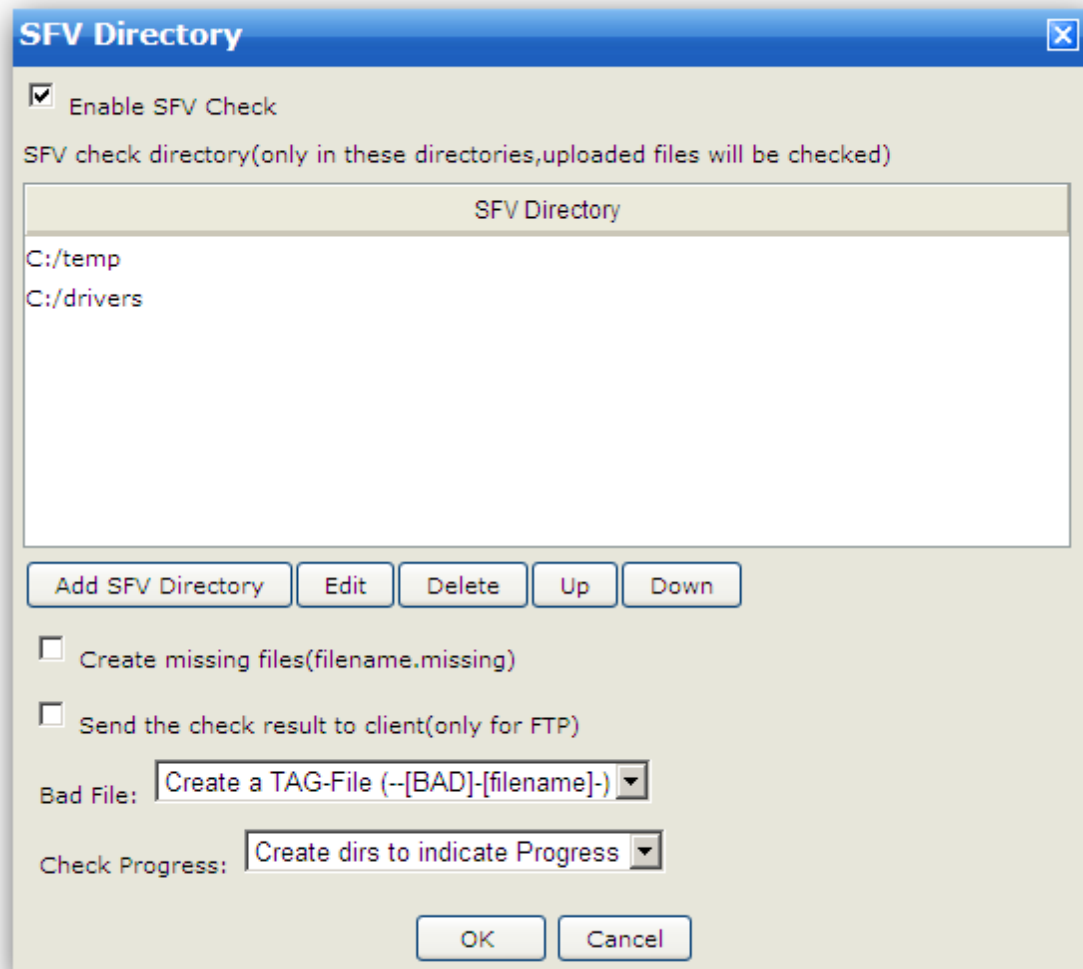
To define access rules, you can use the wildcards ? and *.

Priority

The domain's File Access list has priority over user account's File Access list.

5.2.5 SFV Directory

Simple file verification (SFV) is a file format for storing CRC32 checksums of files in order to verify the integrity of files. SFV can be used to detect random corruptions in a file, but cannot be used for checking authenticity in any meaningful way. Typically, the .sfv extension is used on SFV files. SFV Check is used to check the files user uploaded. If you enable this option, when a client upload an SFV file, the server will start to check the files listed in the SFV file and send the result to client. Client can create SFV files by QuickSFV.



Add SFV Directory

The server only checks SFV files in the SFV Directory. So if you want to enable SFV Check, you need to add SFV directory first.

Edit

Edit the selected directory.

Delete

Delete the selected directory.

Create missing files(filename.missing)

If the files listed in the SFV file can not be found in the same directory with the SFV file, missing files (filename.missing) will be created.

Send the check result to client(only for FTP)

FTP clients can receive the checker's response message.

Bad File

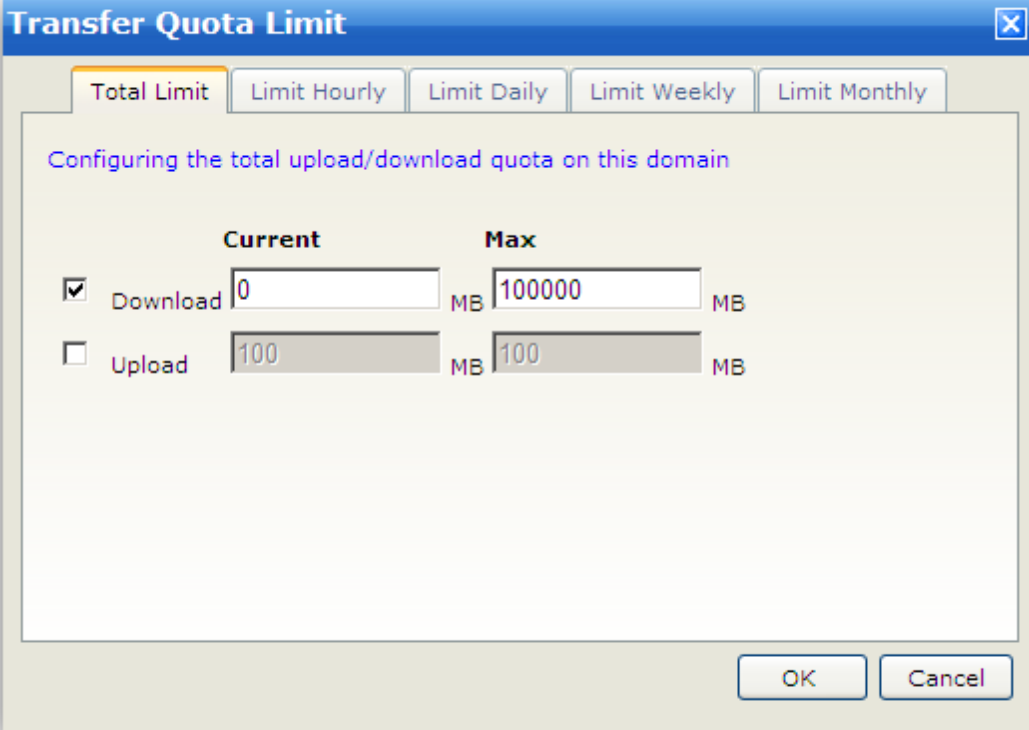
What to do when the server encounter a bad file. You can choose "Create a Tag File", "Rename the bad file" or "Delete the bad file".

Check Progress

How to indicate the check progress. You can choose "Create dirs to indicate progress", "Create files to indicate progress" or "Do not indicate progress".

5.2.6 Transfer Quota Limit

Here you can configure the transfer quota limitation for this domain.



The image shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "Transfer Quota Limit". It has a blue title bar with a close button (X) in the top right corner. Below the title bar is a tabbed interface with five tabs: "Total Limit" (selected), "Limit Hourly", "Limit Daily", "Limit Weekly", and "Limit Monthly". The main area of the dialog is light beige and contains the text "Configuring the total upload/download quota on this domain" in blue. Below this text is a table with two columns: "Current" and "Max". There are two rows: "Download" and "Upload". The "Download" row has a checked checkbox, a text box with "0", the label "MB", a text box with "100000", and the label "MB". The "Upload" row has an unchecked checkbox, a text box with "100", the label "MB", a text box with "100", and the label "MB". At the bottom right of the dialog are two buttons: "OK" and "Cancel".

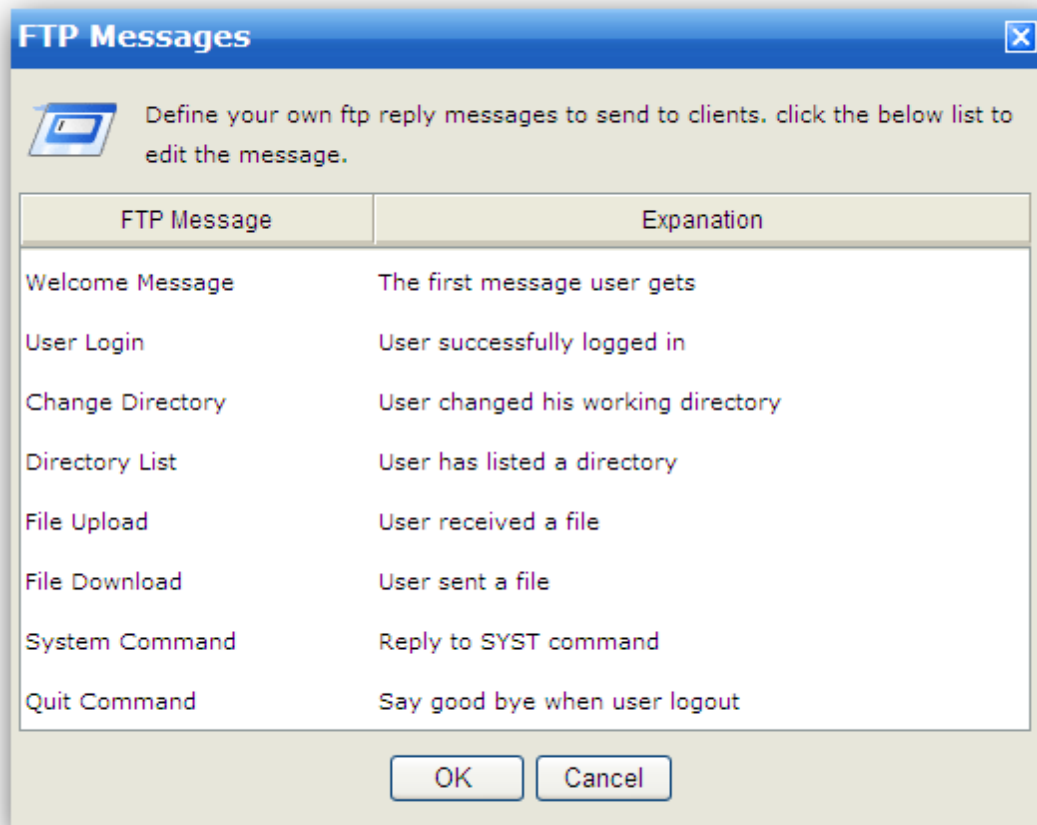
	Current		Max	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Download	0	MB	100000	MB
<input type="checkbox"/> Upload	100	MB	100	MB

Current : actual MBytes transferred.
Max : maximum MBytes that can be transferred.

Total Limit: the limit will never be reset.
Limit Hourly: the limit will be reset every hour.
Limit Daily: the limit will be reset every day.
Limit Weekly: the limit will be reset every week.
Limit Monthly: the limit will be reset every month.

5.2.7 FTP Messages

You can define your own FTP reply messages here.



If you think that built-in messages are too cryptic for your users or want to translate them, you can define them by yourself.

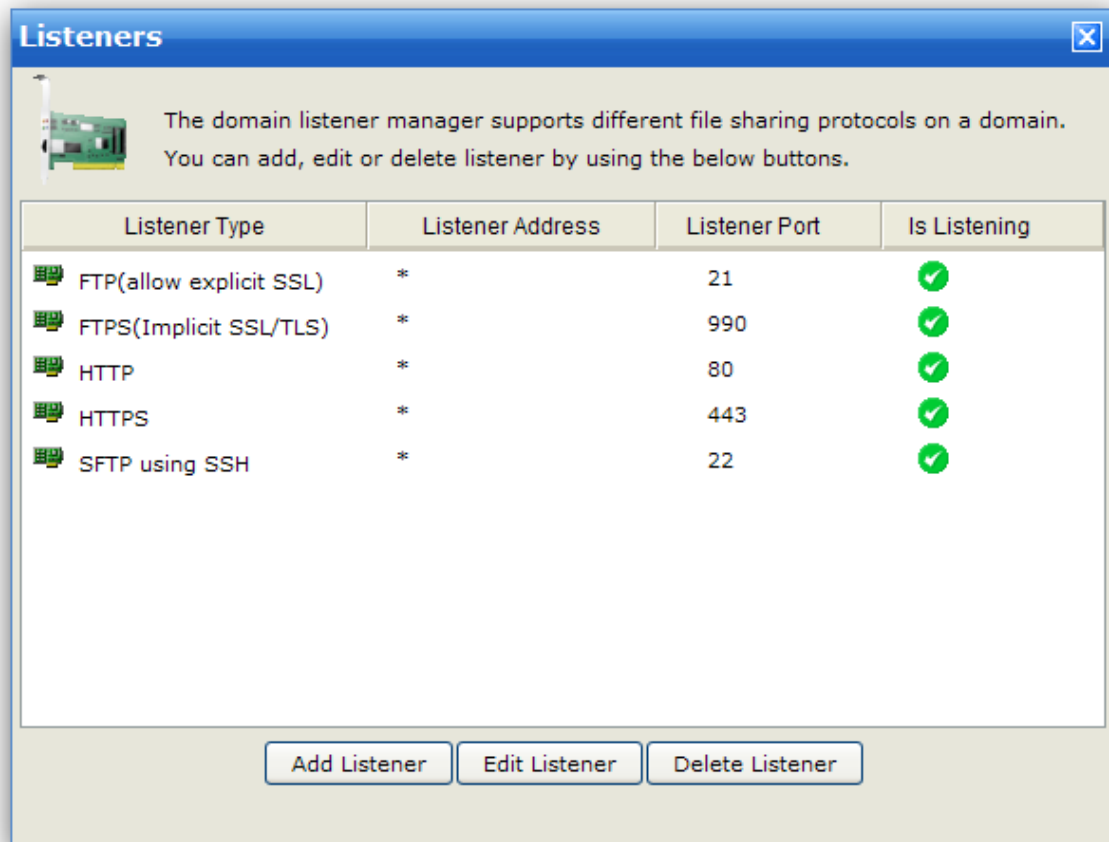
This page will allow you to set new FTP messages. You can also use server variables here.

For example, the default message for "Change Directory" is: CWD command successful. "%Dir" is current directory.

Here "%Dir" is a server variable. You can see a list of all the server variables at "**Advance->Server Variables**".

5.2.8 Listeners

The server offers a highly configurable interface for enabling the different file sharing protocols on a domain. Listeners can be added, edited, and deleted using the appropriately labeled button. Each domain can listen on multiple ports and IP addresses by adding a listener bound to the desired IP address and port. In addition to selecting these connection attributes for a listener, a file sharing protocol must also be selected.



Protocols Supported

FTP - File Transfer Protocol

FTP is the traditional protocol for transferring files over the Internet. It normally operates on the default port 21. Traditionally, FTP is handled in plain-text, however SSL connections are explicitly supported through the use of the AUTH command.

FTPS - File Transfer Protocol using SSL

FTPS is identical to FTP, however connecting to a listener configured for FTPS means that an SSL connection is required before any protocol communication is performed. This is commonly referred to as Implicit FTPS, which normally takes place on the default port 990.

SFTP - Secure File Transfer Using SSH2

SFTP is a secure method of transferring files through a secure shell session. It performs all protocol communications and data transfers over the same port eliminating the need to open multiple ports in firewalls as is commonly required when using FTP. SFTP sessions are always encrypted. SFTP operates on the default port 22.

HTTP - Hypertext Transfer Protocol

HTTP is the protocol used to browse Web sites. It's also a simple method for downloading and transferring files. One benefit to adding an HTTP listener to a Domain is the availability of the Web Client, which allows users to transfer files to and from your File Server without the need for a stand-alone client. HTTP traditionally operates on port 80.

HTTPS - Hypertext Transfer Protocol using SSL

HTTPS is identical to HTTP except all communications are secured using SSL. Like FTPS, a secure connection is implied when connecting to a listener running the HTTPS protocol. The default port for HTTPS is 443.

Adding a Listener

After clicking the Add Listener button, you will see the listener configuration dialog. After configuring each of the listener options, click the OK button to add the listener to the Domain.

Type

Select the desired file sharing protocol that is to be supported by this listener. Each listener can only support a single protocol. To add more file sharing protocols to the Domain, create new listeners for each protocol. A brief description of the support file sharing protocols is found above.

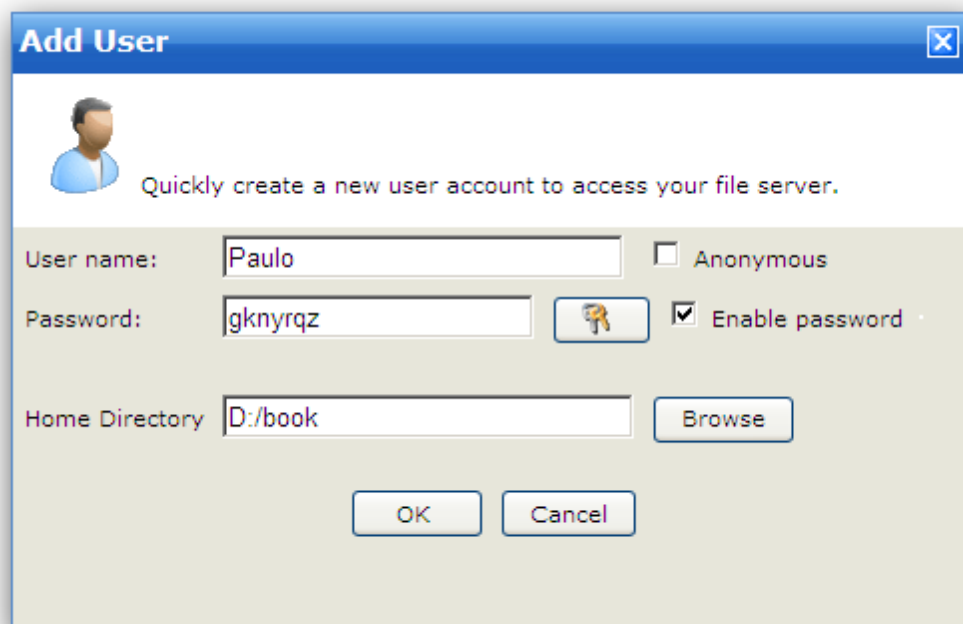
IP Address

You can select the IP address that you want to bind here. Leaving the field * tells server to listen on all available IP addresses.

5.3 Users

5.3.1 User General

A user account is required in order to obtain access to the server. At its most basic level, a user account defines login credentials (i.e., user name and password), a home directory, and a set of Directory Access Rules that defines the areas of the system accessible to the User and the actions they can perform in those locations. Click "Quick Add" button to add a user with basic level information.



The image shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "Add User". It has a blue header bar with a close button (X) in the top right corner. Below the header, there is a user icon (a person) and the text "Quickly create a new user account to access your file server." The main area of the dialog is light gray and contains three input fields: "User name:" with the text "Paulo", "Password:" with the text "gknyrqz", and "Home Directory:" with the text "D:/book". To the right of the "User name:" field is a checkbox labeled "Anonymous" which is unchecked. To the right of the "Password:" field is a checkbox labeled "Enable password" which is checked, and a small key icon. To the right of the "Home Directory:" field is a "Browse" button. At the bottom of the dialog are two buttons: "OK" and "Cancel".

If you want to add a user with detailed information, please click the "Add User" button.

Add User

General | Directory | Subfolder | Group | Limit | Ratio/quota | IP access | File access | Access time | Notes

Create or modify a user account with his individual settings/permissions.

User name: ☒ Anonymous

Password: ☐ Enable password

☒ Enable account

☐ Expires on:

☐ Show files/dirs with hidden attribute

☐ User can send message to the server (allow FTP's SITE MSG command)

☐ User can change their password. Minimum password length: (0 = No limit)

Enabled protocols: ☒ FTP ☒ FTPES(Explicit SSL) ☒ FTPS(Implicit SSL) ☒ HTTP ☒ HTTPS(SSL) ☒ SSH

OK Cancel

User Name

The user name is provided by the client as one part of authenticating the session to the server. In addition to the user name, clients must provide a password to complete authentication. User name must be unique for each account specified at this domain. User name may not contain any of the following special characters: \ / < > | : ? *.

NOTE: There is a special user name "Anonymous". Usually it is used by visiting guests on your server. For anonymous user, password is not required and the field should be left blank in this case.

Password

The password is the second item required for a session to be authenticated with the server.

Enable account

Uncheck this box to disable the current account. Disabled accounts remain on the server but cannot be used to login. To re-enable the account, check the Enable account box again.

Expire on

This account would be automatically disabled at the specified time.

Show files/dirs with hidden attribute

With this option, files and directories with hidden attribute will be shown in the file list.

User can send message to the server

By executing FTP command "SITE MSG message", the user can send messages to server.

User can change his password

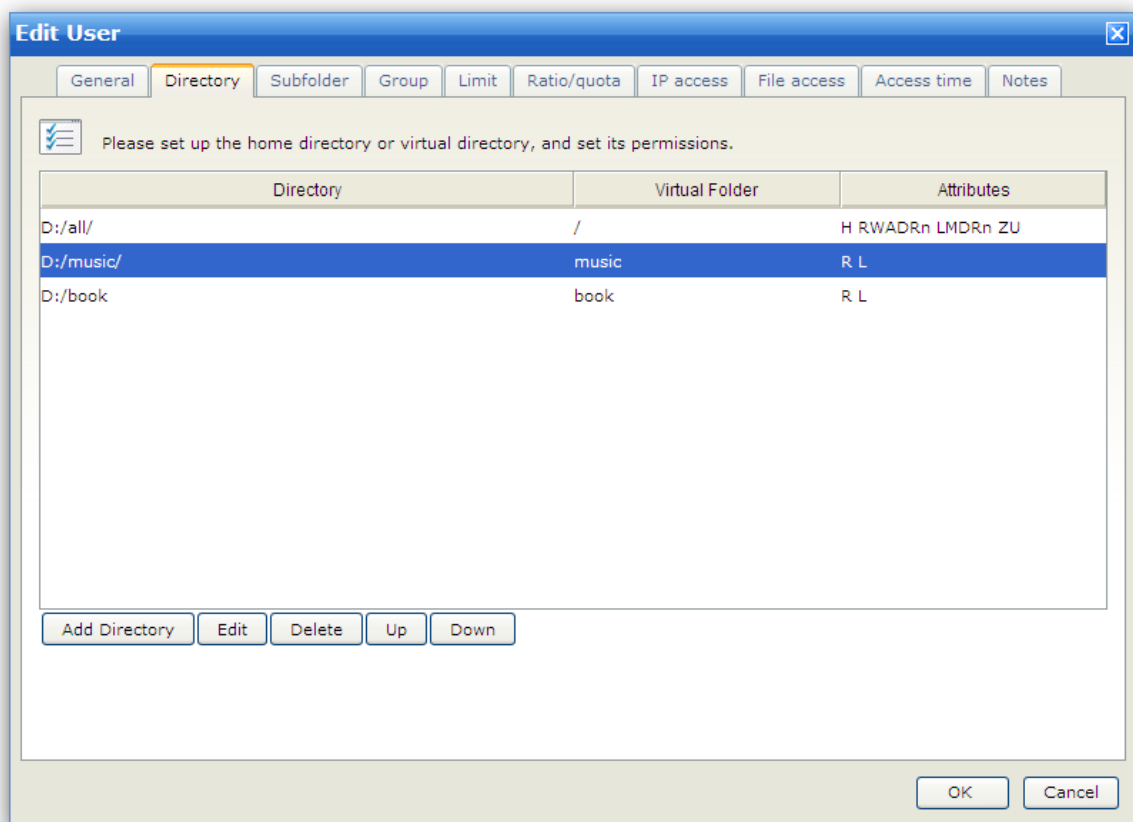
By executing FTP command "SITE PSWD oldpass newpass", the user can change his/her password. Web Client also provides this function.

Enabled protocols

Select the protocols you want to enable for this user.

5.3.2 User Directory

Directory access rules define the areas of the system that can be accessed by this user account.

**Add Directory**

Add a directory to this user. It can be a home directory or a virtual directory. If added as a virtual directory, the local physical directory will be shown to user as a virtual directory. For example, "D:\MP3" will be shown as subdirectory "mp3" and "E:\movies" will be shown as subdirectory "movies".

Edit

Edit the selected directory.

Delete

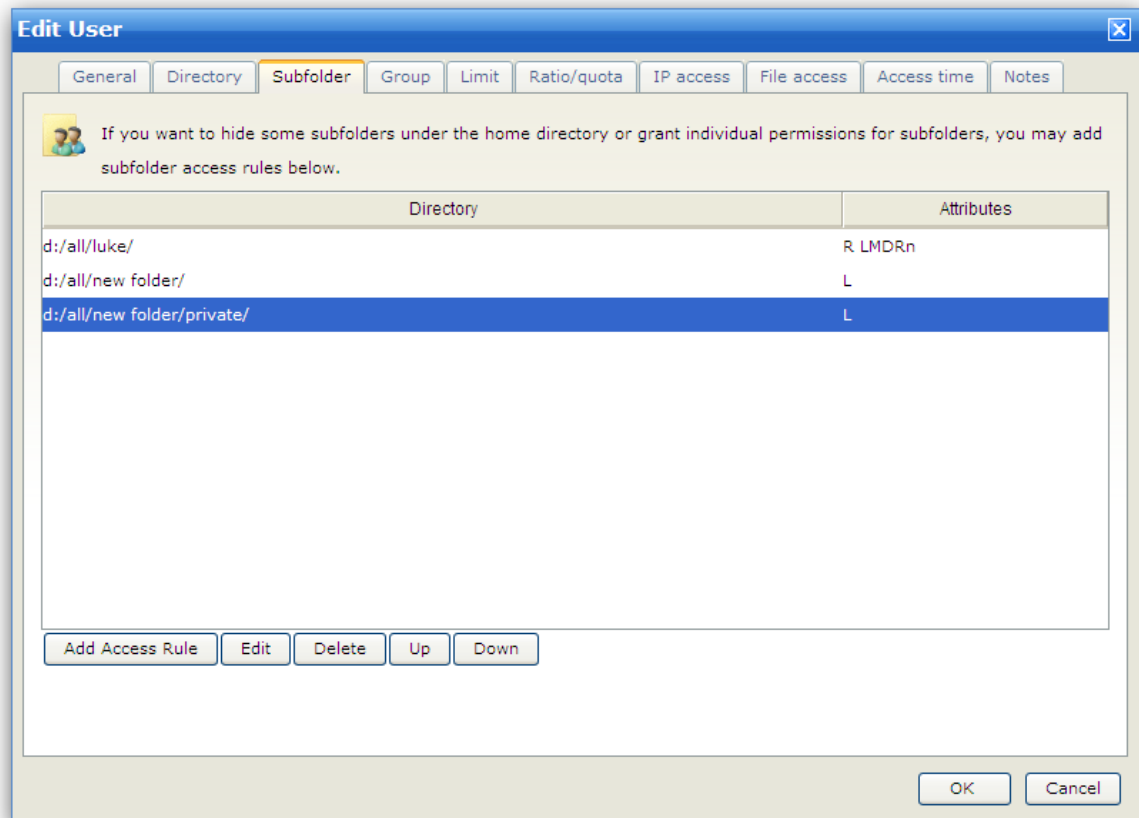
Delete the selected directory.

Up/Down

Change the order of directory.

5.3.3 User Subfolder

If you want to hide some subfolders under the home directory or grant individual permissions for subfolders, you may add some subfolder access rules.

**Add Access Rule**

Add an access rule for subfolder, then the subfolder will have individual permissions from home directory.

Edit

Edit the selected directory.

Delete

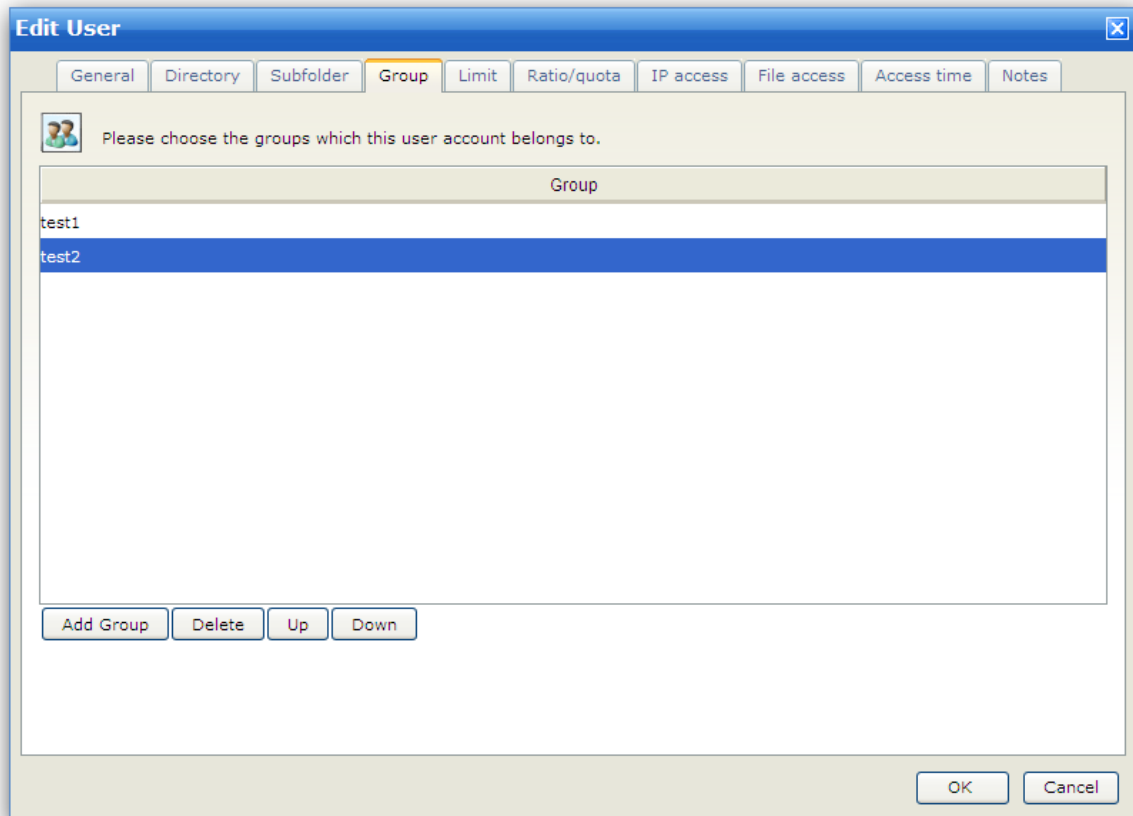
Delete the selected directory.

Up/Down

Change the order of directory.

5.3.4 User Group

If you want several users to have the same access rights to your server, it is a good idea to set up a group account for all of them rather than having to define the same options in each account. This is a handy method to handle large numbers of users/user rights without too much of work. Permissions and attributes inherited by a user through group membership can be overridden at the user level. User can be a member of multiple groups in order to acquire multiple collections of permissions, such as File or IP access rules.



Add Group

Assign user a group.

Delete

Remove the selected group.

Up/Down

Change the order of selected groups. Because a user can be a member of multiple groups, the order in which group memberships are presented is important. **The first group encountered by the server that provides a value for an attribute is the value that is used.**

5.3.5 User Limit

You can configure user's Connection Limitation and Data Transfer Limitation here.

Max number of sessions per user account

Specifies the maximum number of concurrent sessions that may be opened from a single user account.

Max sessions per IP

Specifies the maximum number of concurrent sessions that a user may open from a single IP address.

Automatic idle connection timeout

When a client has been idle(No FTP Command) for a specific time, it will be automatically disconnected.

Max download speed per session

Limits the maximum download bandwidth for each individual session. Setting a limit of 0 KB/s means unlimited bandwidth.

Max upload speed per session

Limits the maximum upload bandwidth for each individual session. Setting a limit of 0 KB/s means unlimited bandwidth.

Max download speed for user accounts

Limits the maximum download bandwidth shared between all sessions associated with an individual user account. Setting a limit of 0 KB/s means unlimited bandwidth.

Max upload speed for user accounts

Limits the maximum upload bandwidth shared between all sessions associated with an individual User account. Setting a limit of 0 KB/s means unlimited bandwidth.

Automatic transfer connection timeout (only for FTP protocol)

When a client has been idle(No Data Transfer) for a specific time, it will be automatically disconnected.

SSH Public Key Authentication

WingFTP use the password as the SSH authentication. If you want more secure, you can choose use public key authenticate. There are some option to set as shown.

5.3.6 User Ratio & Quota

Ratios are implemented to encourage people to give while they receive. For example, if you want a user to get 1 byte of download for every byte they upload, the ratio is set to 1/1; 1 byte upload for 2 bytes to download makes a ratio of 1/2. If they upload a file of 100 bytes at a ratio set to 1/2, they will have 200 bytes for credit but only 50 bytes if the ratio is set to 2/1.

Edit User

General Directory Subfolder Group Limit **Ratio/quota** IP access File access Access time Notes

☐ **Enable upload/download ratio**

Ratio: 1 Uploads / 1 Downloads

Preset/Current Credit: 1 Files

☒ Count files over all sessions

☐ Count Kbytes over all sessions

☐ **Enable disk quota**

Current quota: 0 KB

Max quota: 0 KB

Transfer Quota Limit

Reset: **Daily**

	Current	Max
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Download	18 MB	1000000 MB
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Upload	10 MB	1000000 MB

OK Cancel

Ratio uploads

New credit = current credit + (ratio download / Ratio upload) * file size

Ratio downloads

New credit = current credit - file size

Count files over all sessions

The ratios apply to files uploaded or downloaded across sessions. The ratio will be calculated using the

number of files uploaded or downloaded. The Credit amount applies to all users of all sessions using this account and it is remembered by the server between sessions.

Count bytes over all sessions

The ratios apply to files uploaded or downloaded across sessions. The ratio will be calculated using the number of bytes uploaded or downloaded. The Credit amount applies to all users of all sessions using this account and it is remembered by the server between sessions.

Quota

This is feature allows you to set the maximum space each user can use on your server. A user cannot upload if he exceeds his quota. Then he needs to delete some files. If a user's quota is zero and he deletes a file, his quota remains at zero.

Reset every (hour, day, week or month)

The limit will be reset every selected period. As a hosting company, you could allocate your user a maximum traffic per month using this option.

Transfer Limit Current

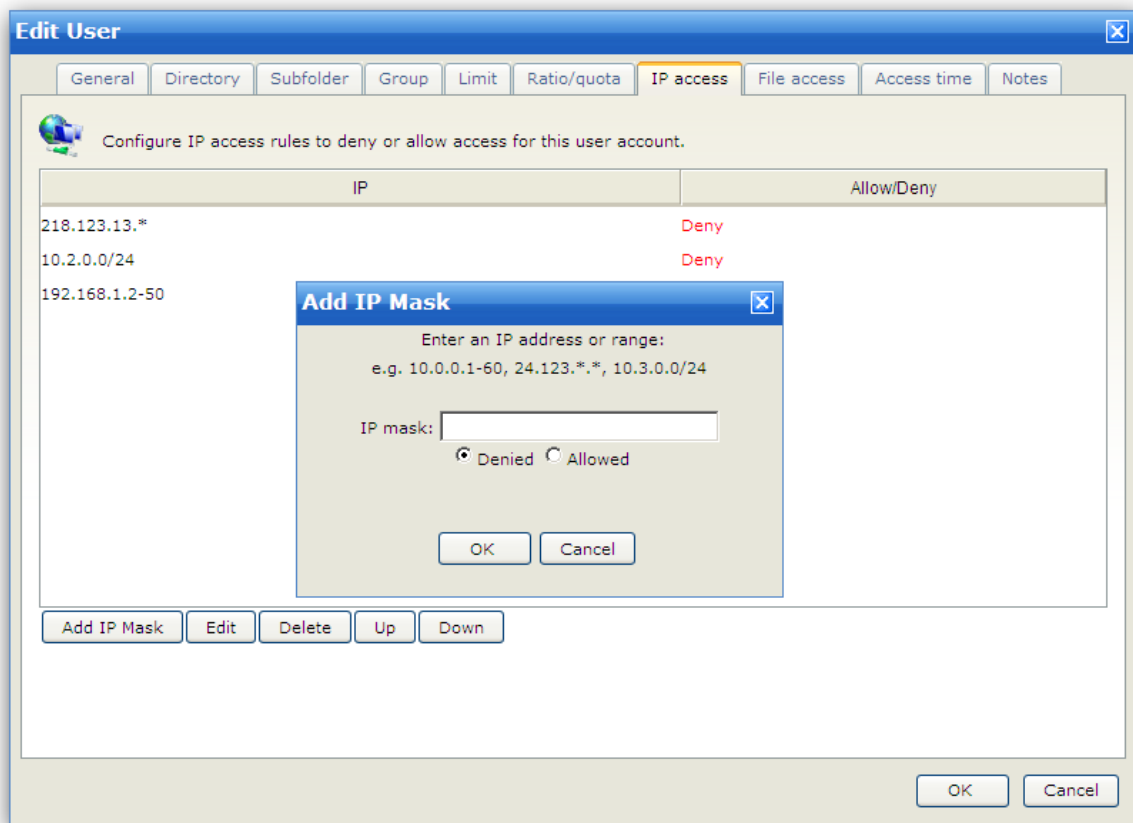
Actual MBytes transferred.

Transfer Limit Max

Maximum MBytes that can be transferred.

5.3.7 User IP Access

Configure IP access rules to allow or deny access for this user.



You can define IP access rules to allow/deny users' access based on IP address for this user.

If you do not specify any IP address, this user can logon from any IP address. But if you set an allow list, the user can only access from the IP addresses allowed in the list. If you set a deny list, the user can obtain access by all IP addresses except those in the deny list.

For example:

Allow 127.0.0.1

Refuse user's connection from any IP except 127.0.0.1.

Deny *

Allow 127.0.0.1

Refuse user's connection from any IP, since 127.0.0.1 after * impacts nothing.

Rule list

The Rule list shows the current list and the order of IP rules. Rules can be added or removed from the list using the Add and Delete buttons.

Also, the order of the rules may be altered using the Up and Down buttons on the right of the rule list.

Supported wildcards

IP address ranges and wildcards are supported by Wing FTP Server, as below:

xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx

IP address must be exactly matched(e.g. 192.168.1.1).

xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx-yyy

A specified range of IP addresses, e.g. 192.168.1.10-25.

xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx-yyy.yyy.yyy.yyy

A specified range of IP addresses, e.g. 192.168.1.0-192.168.5.255.

..* or xxx.*.* or xxx.xxx.*.* or xxx.xxx.xxx.*

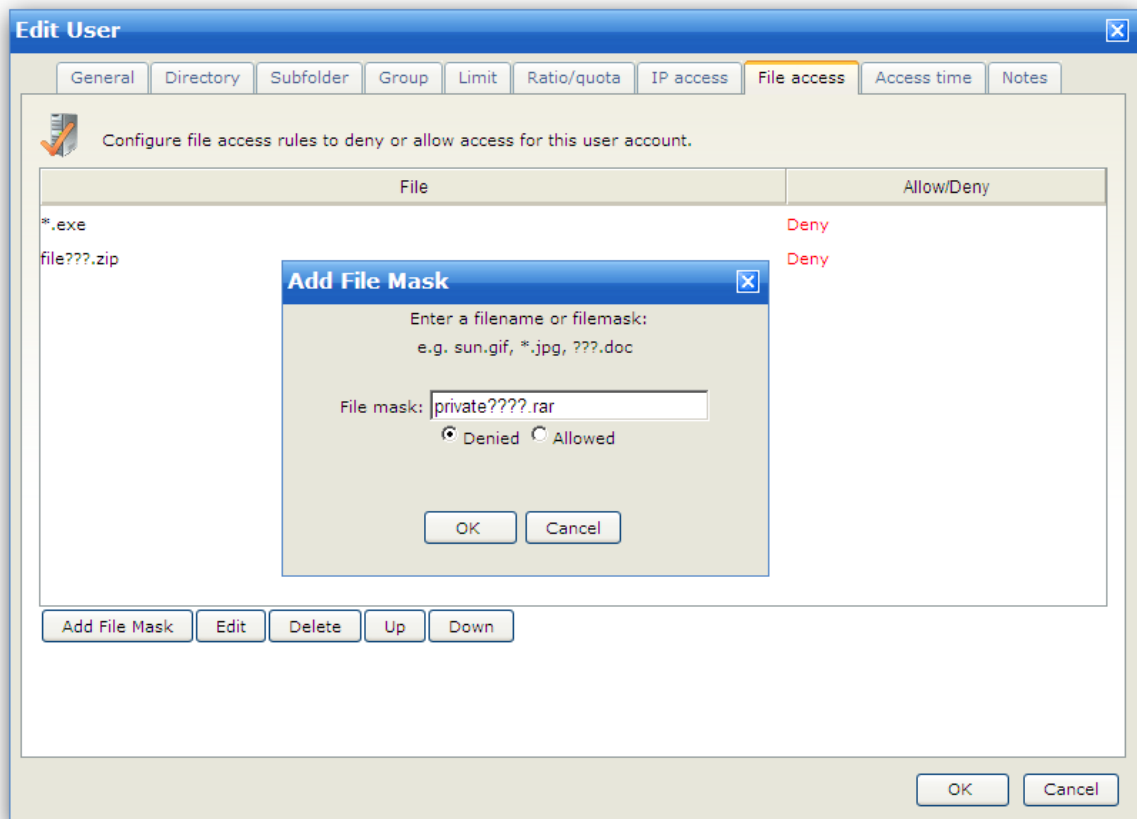
Any valid IP address value (For example, 192.168.*.* represents any IP between 192.168.0.0 and 192.168.255.255).

CIDR convention is also supported :

192.168.0.0/24 (represents any IP between 192.168.0.0 and 192.168.0.255)

5.3.8 User File Access

Configure File access rules to allow or deny access for this user.



Banned files are files that can't be accessed on server. You can specify file/path mask (?, * supported) :
*.jpg, c:\path\images_200?\

Using this form you can define allow/deny access based on File name for this user account.

If you do not specify any file/path, this user can access all the files on the server. But if you set an allow list, the user can only access the files allowed in the list. If you set a deny list, the user can access all the files except those in the deny list. The order of the rules is very important too.

For example

Allow *.rar

Can not access/store any file except *.rar.

Deny *

Allow *.rar

Can not access/store any file, since *.rar after * impacts nothing.

Rule list

The rule list shows the current list and order of file access rules. Rules can be added and removed from the list using the Add and Delete buttons.

Also, the order of the rules may be altered using the Up and Down buttons on the right of the rule list.

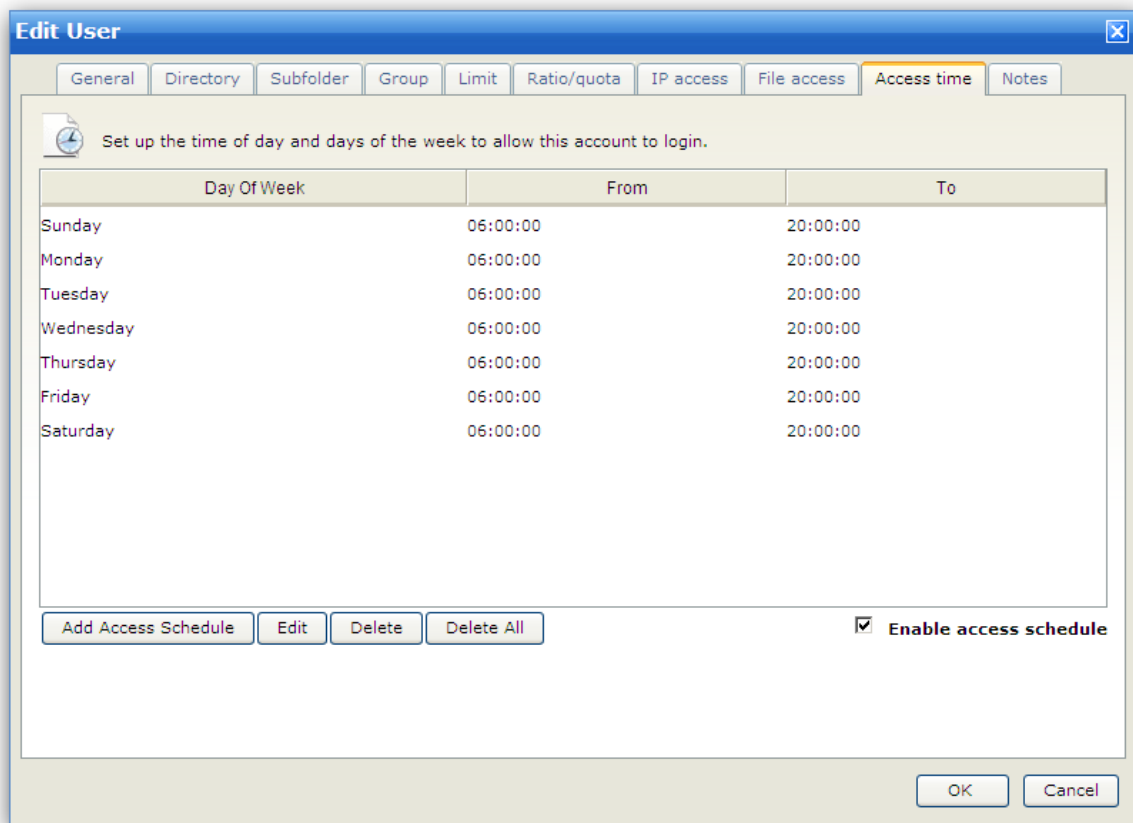
Supported wildcards

To define access rules, you can use the wildcards ? and *.

5.3.9 User Access Time

This feature enables you to define access time restriction for the user account. You can define the restriction globally or for each day independently.

When you enable this option, you must add some rules for access time, otherwise this user will be banned.



Enable access schedule

Activate or deactivate the restriction.

Add Access Schedule

Add "Access Time Schedule" for this user. This user can log in at your specified time.

Edit

Edit your "Time Schedule"

Delete

Delete the selected "Time Schedule"

Delete All

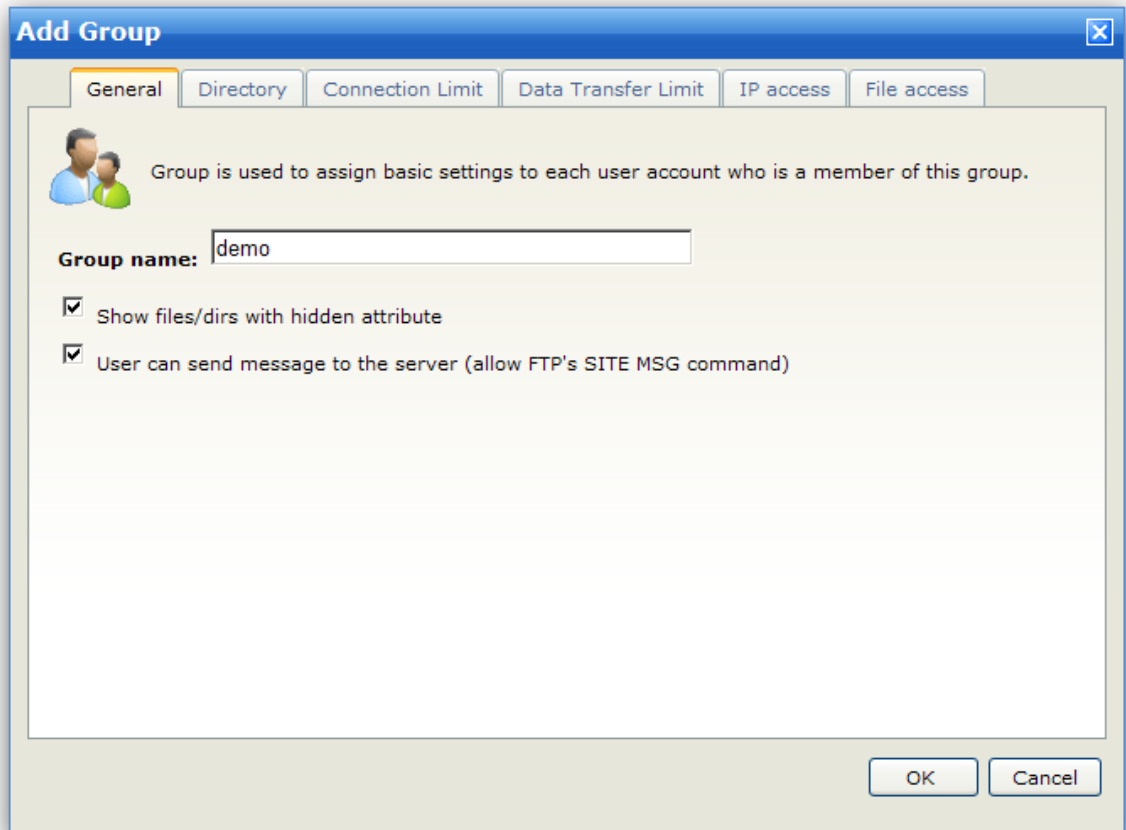
Delete all "Time Schedule". This user can never log in again unless you disable "Access Time Schedule".

5.4 Groups

5.4.1 Group Setting

Groups are a method of sharing common configuration options with multiple user accounts. Configuring a group is just like configuring a user account. Virtually every configuration option available for group can be set at the user level. In order for a user to inherit a group's settings, it must be a member of the group. Permissions and attributes inherited by a user through group membership can still be overridden

at the User level. User can be a member of multiple groups in order to acquire multiple collections of permissions, such as directory or IP access rules.



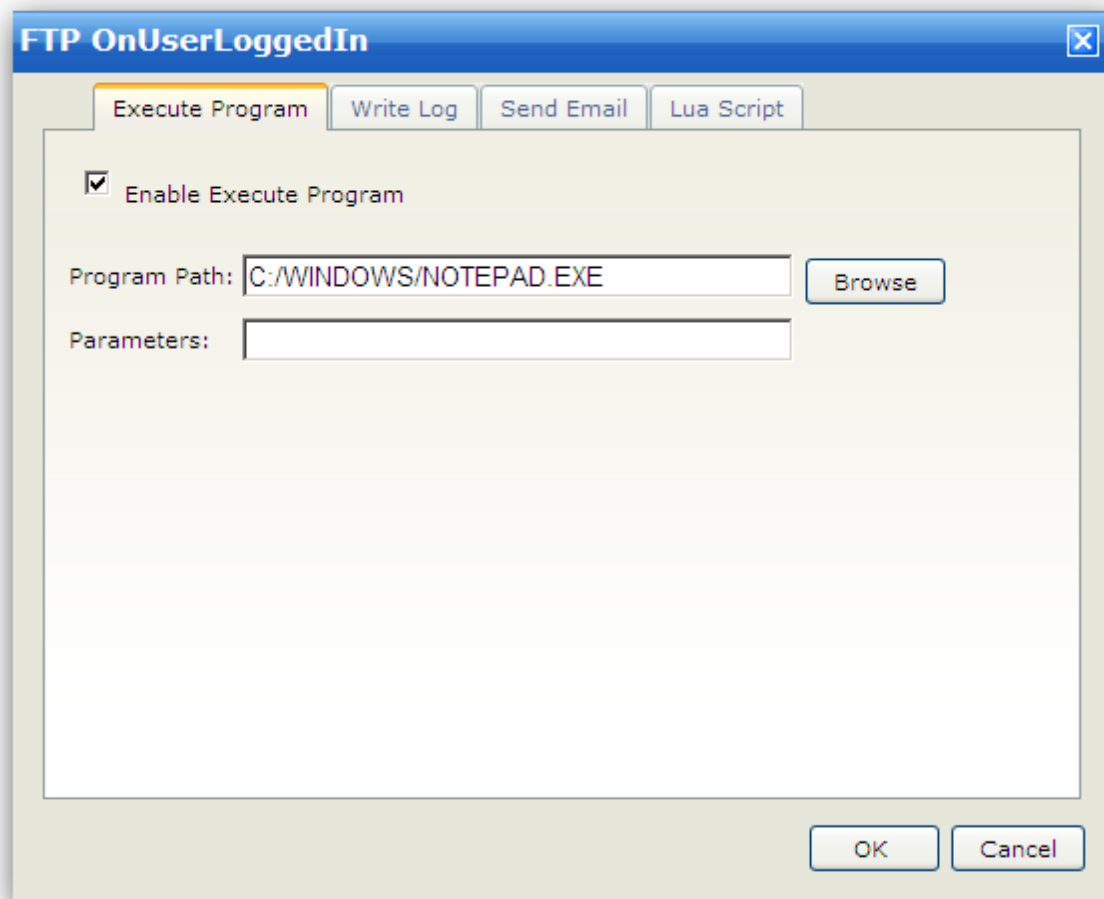
5.5 Event Manager

Event Manager allows the program to respond to different events, for example, when you finish uploading or downloading files, a notification email will be sent to the FTP administrator automatically.

Event Actions

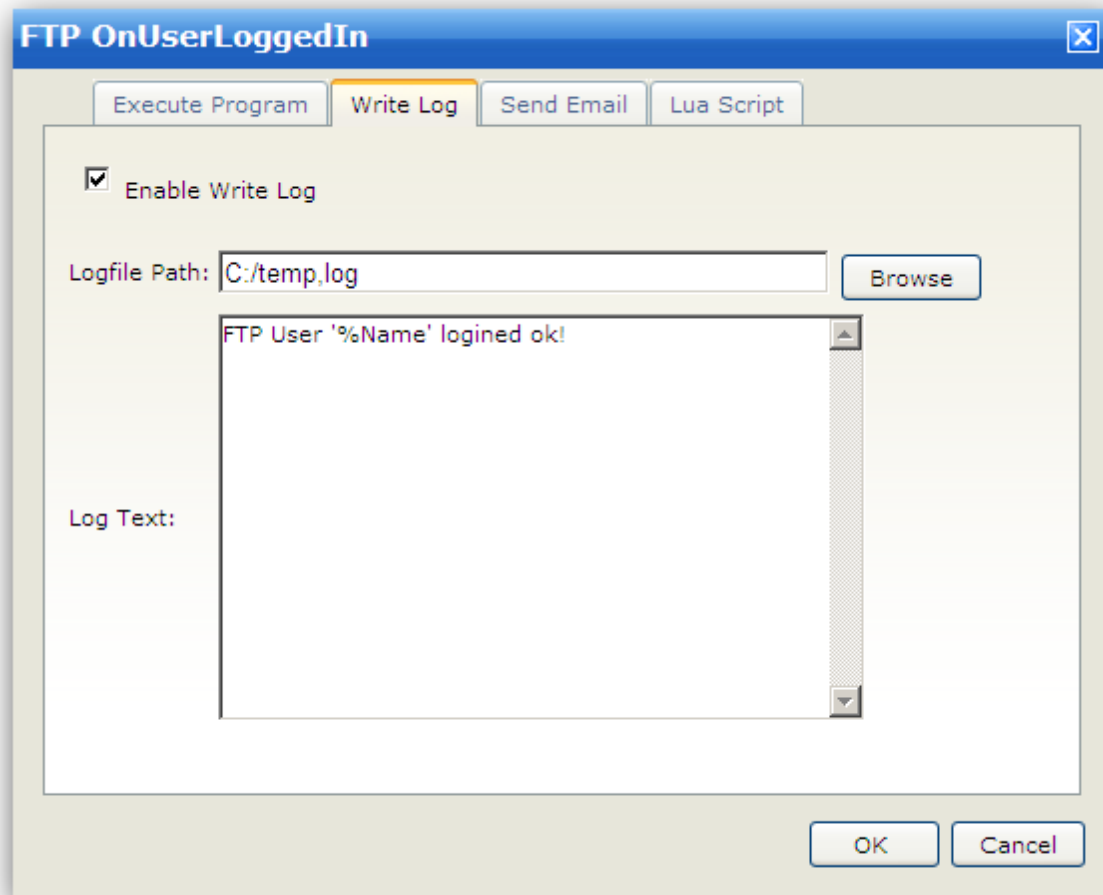
Administrators can appoint four different actions, which will be executed when an event is triggered.

1. Execute Command



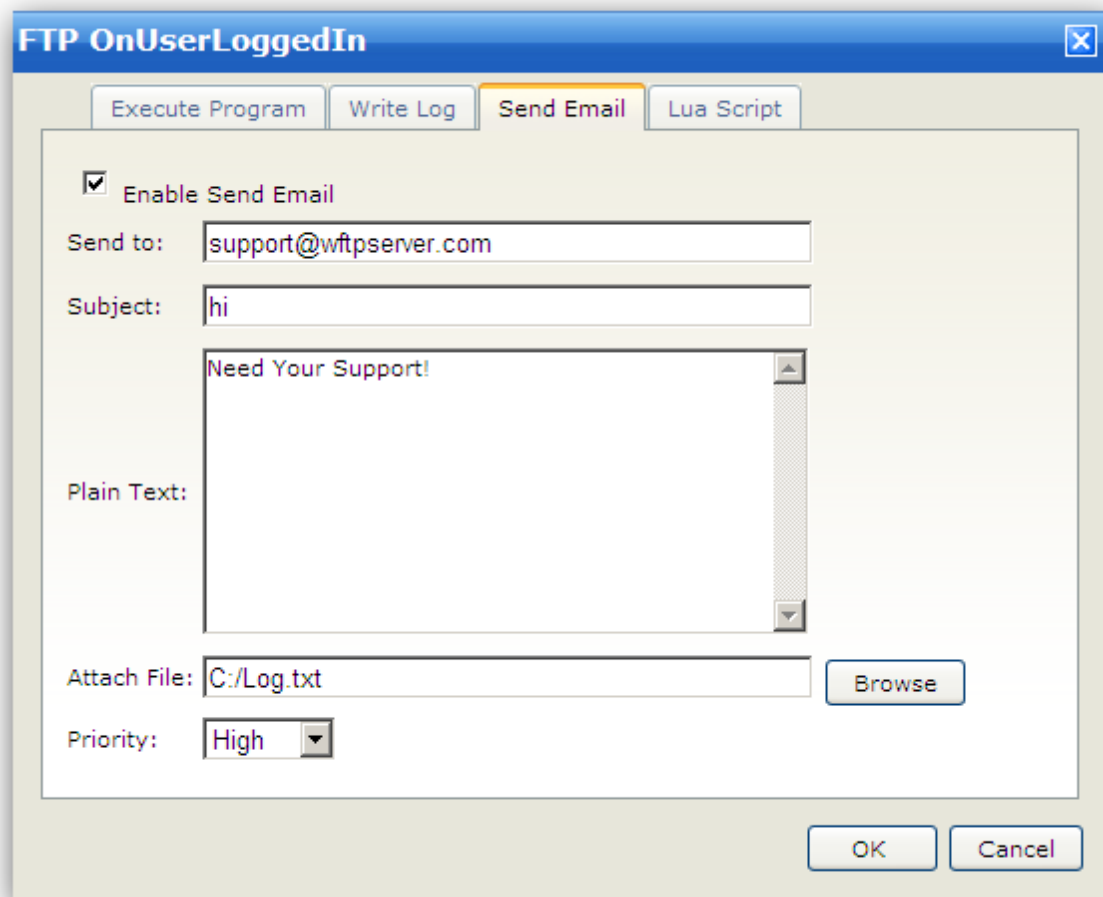
Execute command action can be configured to execute a command on a file when an event is triggered. Execute command action contains an "Executable Path" and "Command Line Parameters" parameter. Special variables may be used to send specific data pertaining to the event. Please refer to the list of these variables located under "Advanced Features->Server Variables".

2. Write Log



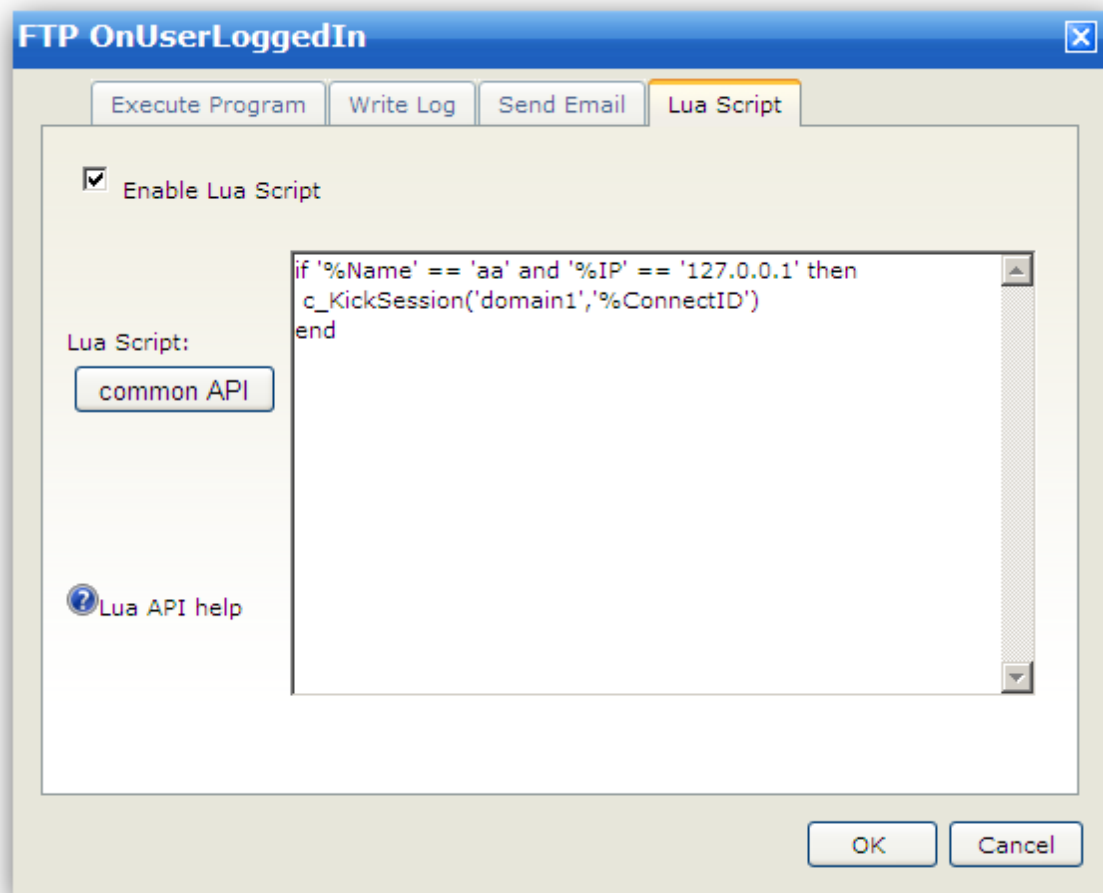
Write Log action can be configured to write text to a file when an event is triggered. Write Log action contains an "File Name" and "Log Text" parameter. Special variables may be used to send specific data pertaining to the event. Please refer to the list of these variables located under "Advanced Features->Server Variables".

3. Send Email



Send Email action can be configured to send an email when an event is triggered. Email action contains an "Send To", "Subject", "Email Body" and "Attach File" parameter. Special variables may be used to send specific data pertaining to the event. Please refer to the list of these variables located under "Advanced Features->Server Variables".

4. Lua Script



Lua Script action can be configured to run lua script when an event is triggered. Special variables could be used to send specific data pertaining to the event. You can see a list of all the server variables at "**Advanced Features->Server Variables**".

Part

VI

6 Advanced Features

6.1 Lua Language

About Lua

Lua is a powerful, fast, lightweight, embeddable scripting language. Lua combines simple procedural syntax with powerful data description constructs based on associative arrays and extensible semantics. Lua is dynamically typed, runs by interpreting bytecode for a register-based virtual machine, and has automatic memory management with incremental garbage collection, making it ideal for configuration, scripting, and rapid prototyping.

Wing FTP Server includes support for the Lua scripting language. Lua scripts can be used in several cases, such as system schedulers, domain events and web console, and it will help you to complete a complex scheduler task or a useful FTP LOGIN event or some simple console commands.

You can write Lua scripts simply by using standard Lua libraries and Wing FTP Server's Lua API^[113]. For example, if you want to add a user to the server, you can call `c_AddUser(...)` API to implement it, then if you want to delete the user, just call `c_DeleteUser(...)`. It is simple yet powerful. For more functional work, you may require an add-on Lua library written by yourself or other people, such as LuaCOM, which allows Lua programs to use and implement objects that follow Microsoft's Component Object Model (COM) specification and use the ActiveX technology for property access and method calls.

Simple example (a daily scheduler task for removing inactive users in domain "default" that have not logged in within 15 days)

```
do
    local strUserlist = c_GetUserList("default")
    local userlist = Split(strUserlist, "\n")
    for _, username in pairs(userlist) do
        local user = c_GetUser("default", username)
        local logintime = user.last_logintime
        local logintime_t = c_TranslateTime(logintime)
        if (os.time() - logintime_t) >= 3600*24*15 then
            c_DeleteUser("default", username)
        end
    end
end
```

More complex example (an interesting guess number game that you can play in the web console)

```

function GuessGame(code)
  if _SESSION['guessgame_code'] == nil or code == "start" then
    print("Welcome to the NumberGuess(v1.0) game!\r\nPlease input 4 different number,such as ")
    local codeString = ""
    local charArray = {"0","1","2","3","4","5","6","7","8","9"}
    math.randomseed(os.time())
    math.random()
    for i=1,4 do
      local nowindex = math.random(1,table.maxn(charArray))
      codeString = codeString..charArray[nowindex]
      table.remove(charArray,nowindex)
    end
    rawset(_SESSION,"guessgame_code",codeString)
    SessionModule.save(_SESSION_ID)
  else
    local codeString = _SESSION['guessgame_code']
    local strlen = string.len(code)
    if strlen ~= 4 then
      print("Please input 4 different number!\r\n")
      return
    else
      for i=1,4 do
        local temp = string.gsub(code,string.sub(code,i,i),"")
        if string.len(temp) ~= 3 then
          print("Please input 4 different number!\r\n")
          return
        end
      end

      local rightnum = 0
      local rightpos = 0
      for i=1,4 do
        if string.find(codeString,string.sub(code,i,i)) then
          rightnum = rightnum+1
        end
        if string.sub(codeString,i,i) == string.sub(code,i,i) then
          rightpos = rightpos+1
        end
      end
      local result = string.format("%dA%dB",rightnum,rightpos);
      if result == "4A4B" then
        local count = _SESSION['guessgame_count'] or "1"
        if count <= 3 then
          print("You are god!!! just "..tostring(count).. " tries!!!")
        elseif count <= 7 then
          print("Good guess! You got it after just "..tostring(count).. " tries!")
        else
          print("Congratulations! You got it after "..tostring(count).. " tries.")
        end
        _SESSION['guessgame_code'] = nil
        _SESSION['guessgame_count'] = nil
        SessionModule.save(_SESSION_ID)
      else
        print(result)
        if _SESSION['guessgame_count'] == nil then
          _SESSION['guessgame_count'] = 1
        else
          _SESSION['guessgame_count'] = _SESSION['guessgame_count']+1
        end
        SessionModule.save(_SESSION_ID)
      end
    end
  end
end

```

```
        end
    end
end
end
```

This example is written in the end of file "lua/ServerInterface.lua" and it is just a demo for fun. There are several other useful lua functions in the file "lua/ServerInterface.lua". You can add your lua function code for effective administration.

Wing FTP Server also provides a useful REST web service for administration, and you can call it for executing lua script in any external programming language.

The RESTful web service URL may look like this: **http://127.0.0.1:5466/admin_webservice.html?admin=demo&pass=demo123&cmd=xxxxx**

There are three URL parameters in the above string. The first parameter "admin" means the administrator's username, the second parameter "pass" means the administrator's password, and the third parameter "cmd" means the lua script with url encoded.

If the web service call fails, it will return a string starting with "[ERROR RESULT]".

Here we will present an example in some programming languages. This example is very simple, just for calculating the number of all the domains' online sessions.

PHP example:

```
$strUrl = "http://127.0.0.1:5466/admin_webservice.html";
$strUrlParam = "?admin=demo&pass=demo123&cmd=";
$strLuaScript = <<<EOT
    local nSessionCnt = 0
    for _,domain in pairs(c_GetDomainList()) do
        nSessionCnt = nSessionCnt + c_GetSessionCount(domain)
    end
    print(nSessionCnt)
EOT;

$strResult = file_get_contents($strUrl.$strUrlParam.rawurlencode($strLuaScript));
```

VB script/ASP example:

```
Set xmlHttp = CreateObject("MSXML2.ServerXMLHTTP")
strUrl = "http://127.0.0.1:5466/admin_webservice.html"
strUrlParam = "?admin=demo&pass=demo123&cmd="
strLuaScript = "local nSessionCnt = 0 "_
                &"for __,domain in pairs(c_GetDomainList()) do "_
                &" nSessionCnt = nSessionCnt + c_GetSessionCount(domain) "_
                &"end "_
                &"print(nSessionCnt)"
xmlHttp.open "GET", strUrl&strUrlParam&URLEncode(strLuaScript), False
xmlHttp.send
strResult = xmlHttp.responseText

Function URLEncode(strInput)
    For i = 1 To Len(strInput)
        intAscii = Asc(Mid(strInput, i, 1))
        If ((intAscii < 58) And (intAscii > 47)) Or ((intAscii < 91) And (intAscii > 64)) Or ((int
            strOutput = strOutput & Chr(intAscii)
        Else
            If intAscii < 16 Then
                strOutput = strOutput & "%0" & Trim(Hex(intAscii))
            Else
                strOutput = strOutput & "%" & Trim(Hex(intAscii))
            End If
        End If
    Next
    URLEncode = strOutput
End Function
```

JAVA example:

```

import java.io.*;
import java.net.*;

class GetUrlContent {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        String strUrl = "http://127.0.0.1:5466/admin_webservice.html";
        String strUrlParam = "admin=demo&pass=demo123&cmd=";

        String strLuaScript = "local nSessionCnt = 0 "+
                               "for __,domain in pairs(c_GetDomainList()) do "+
                               "  nSessionCnt = nSessionCnt + c_GetSessionCount(domain) "+
                               "end "+
                               "print(nSessionCnt)"

        String strResult = SendGetRequest(strUrl, strUrlParam+java.net.URLEncoder.encode(strLuaScript));
    }







    public static String SendGetRequest(String url, String param) {
        String result = "";
        try {
            String urlName = url + "?" + param;
            URL U = new URL(urlName);
            URLConnection connection = U.openConnection();
            connection.connect();
            BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(connection.getInputStream()));
            String line;

            while ((line = in.readLine()) != null) {
                result += line;
            }
            in.close();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            result = "";
        }
        return result;
    }
}

```

6.2 Server Lua API

The Wing FTP Server's Lua API is a set of administrator interface functions that allow you to use it in system tasks, local console, events script, lua webservice or other some way, and more information about Lua may be found here: <http://www.lua.org/>.

- **User & Group Functions** 
- **Domain Functions** 
- **System Functions** 
- **Get/Set Option Functions** 
- **Miscellaneous Functions** 
- **Administrator Functions** 

6.2.1 User & Group

c_AddUser(string strDomain,string strUsername,string strPassword,int nProtocolType,int bEnablePassword,int bEnableAccount,int nMaxDownloadSpeed,int nMaxUploadSpeed,int nMaxConnection,int nConnectTimeout,int nIdleTimeout,int nConnectPerIp,int nPassLength,int bShowHiddenFile,int bChangePass,int bSendMessage,int nRatioCredit, int nRatioDownload, int nRatioUpload, int nRatioCountMethod,int bEnableRatio,int nCurrentQuota,int nMaxQuota,int bEnableQuota, string strNoteName, string strNoteAddress,string strNoteZip,string strNotePhone,string strNoteFax,string strNoteEmail, string strNoteMemo, table tabUserDirectory, table tabUserIpMasks, table tabUserFileMasks, table tabUserUsergroups,int bEnableSchedule, table tabUserSchedules, int nLimitResetType, int bLimitEnableUpload, int nCurUploadSize,int nMaxUploadSize, int bLimitEnableDownload, int nCurDownloadSize, int nMaxDownloadSize,int bEnableExpire, string strExpireTime, int nMaxDownloadSpeedPerUser, int nMaxUploadSpeedPerUser,string strSSHPubKey, table tabSubFolderPerm)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name
 [2]string the user name
 [3]string password with MD5 encryption
 [4]int enabled protocols mask, FTP=1, FTPES(explicit SSL)=2, FTPS(implicit SSL)=4, HTTP=8, HTTP(SSL)=16, SSH=32, if only FTP and HTTP are allowed, the mask number will be 1+8=9.
 [5]int enable password, 1=yes, 0=no
 [6]int enable account, 1=yes, 0=no
 [7]int max download speed for one session
 [8]int max upload speed for one session
 [9]int max number of connections
 [10]int ftp connection timeout value
 [11]int ftp idle timeout value
 [12]int max number of connections per Ip
 [13]int max password length
 [14]int show the hidden file?, 1=show,0=hide
 [15]int user can change password?, 1=allow,0=deny
 [16]int send chat message?, 1=allow,0=deny
 [17]int credit ratio
 [18]int download ratio
 [19]int upload ratio
 [20]int ratio count method, 0=count for files,1=count for bytes
 [21]int enable ratio, 1=yes, 0=no
 [22]int current quota size
 [23]int max quota size
 [24]int enable quota, 1=yes,0=no
 [25]string note name
 [26]string note address
 [27]string note zipcode
 [28]string note phone number
 [29]string note fax number
 [30]string note email
 [31]string note memo
 [32]table a table list of user directories (user directory also is a table, its structure is formatted as {m_strDir,m_strAlias,m_bIsHomeDir,m_bFileRead,m_bFileWrite,m_bFileAppend,m_bFileDelete,m_bDirectoryList,m_bDirectoryMake,m_bDirectoryDelete,m_bDirectoryRename,m_bFileRename,m_bZipFile,m_bUnzipFile}).

[33]table a table list of user ipmasks (user ipmask also is a table, its structure is formatted as {m_strIp, m_bRefuse}).

[34]table a table list of user filemasks list (user filemask also is a table, its structure is formatted as {m_strMask, m_bRefuse}).

[35]table a table list of user groups (user group also is a table, its structure is formatted as {m_strGroupname}).

[36]int enable schedule, 1=yes, 0=no

[37]table a table list of access schedulers (access scheduler also is a table, its structure is formatted as {m_nWeekday, m_strTimefrom, m_strTimeto}).

[38]int transfer limit reset type, 0=reset never, 1=reset hourly, 2=reset daily, 3=reset weekly, 4=reset monthly

[39]int enable upload limit, 1=yes, 0=no

[40]int current upload size

[41]int max upload size

[42]int enable download limit, 1=yes, 0=no

[43]int current download size

[44]int max download size

[45]int enable account expire, 1=yes, 0=no

[46]string account expire time string, e.g. "2010-04-01 13:30:01"

[47]int max download speed for user

[48]int max upload speed for user

[49]string ssh public key path

[50]table subfolder access rules, its structure looks like parameter 32.

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Add or modify a user account.

c_UserExist(string strDomain, string strUsername)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name
[2]string the user name

Return Values

[1]bool return true if the specified user exists in the specified domain, otherwise return false

Remarks

Check whether the specified user exists.

c_GetUser(string strDomain, string strUsername)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name
[2]string the user name

Return Values

[1]table a user data table formatted as {username, password, max_download, max_upload, max_download_account, max_upload_account, max_connection, connect_timeout, idle_timeout,

connect_per_ip,pass_length,show_hidden_file,change_pass,send_message,ratio_credit,ratio_download,ratio_upload,ratio_count_method,enable_ratio,current_quota,max_quota,enable_quota,note_name,note_address,note_zip,note_phone,note_fax,note_email,note_memo,{Directories table},{Ip masks table},{Filemasks table},{Usergroups table},enable_group,enable_schedule,{Scheduler table},limit_reset_time,limit_reset_type,limit_enable_upload,cur_upload_size,max_upload_size,limit_enable_download,cur_download_size,max_download_size,enable_expire,expiretime,total_received,total_sent,login_count,file_download,file_upload,failed_download,failed_upload,last_loginip,last_logintime,protocol_type,enable_password,enable_account,ssh_pubkey_path,{Subfolder Rules table}).

Remarks

Return a table of user data if the specified user exists, otherwise return nil.

c_DeleteUser(string strDomain, string strUsername)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name
[2]string the user name

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Delete a user.

c_CopyUser(string strDomain, string strUsername, string strNewUsername)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name
[2]string the source user name
[3]string the destination user name

Return Values

[1]int the result code, 1=success, -1=source user not exists, -2=destination user already exists.

Remarks

Copy a user.

c_AddUserDirectory(string strDomain,string strUsername, string strDirectory,string strAlias,bool blsHomeDir,bool bFileRead,bool bFileWrite,bool bFileAppend,bool bFileDelete,bool bDirectoryList,bool bDirectoryMake,bool bDirectoryDelete,bool bDirectoryRename,bool bFileRename,bool bZipFile,bool bUnzipFile)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name
[2]string the user name
[3]string the directory path
[4]string alias of the directory, set "/" for home directory.
[5]bool is home directory?
[6]bool can user read files?
[7]bool can user write files?

[8]bool can user resume files uploading?
[9]bool can user delete files?
[10]bool can user see files listing?
[11]bool can user make a directory?
[12]bool can user remove a directory?
[13]bool can user rename a directory?
[14]bool can user rename a file?
[15]bool can user zip file or folder?
[16]bool can user unzip a zip file?

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Add a home directory or virtual directory for user account.

c_ResetUserStatistic(string strDomain, string strUsername)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name
[2]string the user name

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Reset user's statistics.

c_GetUserList(string strDomain)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name

Return Values

[1]string username list string

Remarks

Returns user list, username in the list is separated with a carriage return sign.

c_GetUserListPage(string strDomain, int nPageNum)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name
[2]int the page number

Return Values

[1]string username list string

Remarks

This function is similar to c_GetUserList(), the difference is that it will be used when storing user data via

database, and the 2nd parameter tells records offset (20 records/page, 0=1~20, 1=21~40...).

c_GetUserPageCount(string strDomain)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name

Return Values

[1]int the total records of users

[2]int the total pages (20 records per page)

Remarks

Returns the total records of users in database, and the total pages (20 records per page).

c_AddGroup(string strDomain, string strGroupname, int nMaxDownloadSpeed, int nMaxUploadSpeed, int nMaxConnection, int nConnectTimeout, int nIdleTimeout, int nConnectPerIp, int nConnectPerUser, int nConnectPerIpForUser, int bShowHiddenFile, int bSendMessage, table tabUserDirectory, table tabUserIpMasks, table tabUserFileMasks, int nMaxDownloadSpeedPerUser, int nMaxUploadSpeedPerUser, int nMaxDownloadSpeedPerGroup, int nMaxUploadSpeedPerGroup, table tabUserList, table tabSubfolderPerm)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name

[2]string the group name

[3]int max download speed for one session

[4]int max upload speed for one session

[5]int max number of connections

[6]int ftp connect timeout value

[7]int ftp idle timeout value

[8]int max number of connections per IP for group

[9]int max number of connections per user account

[10]int max number of connections per IP for user account

[11]int whether to show the hidden file, 1=show, 0=hide

[12]int whether to send message, 1=allow, 0=deny

[13]table a table list of group directories (group directory also is a table, its structure is formatted as {m_strDir, m_strAlias, m_bIsHomeDir, m_bFileRead, m_bFileWrite, m_bFileAppend, m_bFileDelete, m_bDirectoryList, m_bDirectoryMake, m_bDirectoryDelete, m_bDirectoryRename, m_bFileRename, m_bZipFile, m_bUnzipFile}).

[14]table a table list of group ipmasks (group ipmask also is a table, its structure is formatted as {m_strIp, m_bRefuse}).

[15]table a table list of group filemasks (group filemask also is a table, its structure is formatted as {m_strMask, m_bRefuse}).

[16]int max download speed for specified user

[17]int max upload speed for specified user

[18]int max download speed for this group

[19]int max upload speed for this group

[20]table userlist belong to this group, like { {"aa"}, {"bb"}, {"cc"} }

[21]table subfolder access rules, its structure looks like parameter 13

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Add or modify a user group.

c_GroupExist(string strDomain, string strGroupname)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name

[2]string the group name

Return Values

[1]bool return true if the specified group exists in the specified domain, otherwise return false

Remarks

Check whether the specified group exists.

c_GetGroup(string strDomain, string strGroupname)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name

[2]string the group name

Return Values

[1]table a table of group, its structure is formatted as {groupname,max_download,max_upload,max_download_account,max_upload_account,max_connection,connect_timeout, idle_timeout, connect_per_ip, max_session_per_user, max_ipsession_for_user, show_hidden_file,send_message,{directory table},{lpmask table},{Filemask table}, total_received, total_sent, login_count, file_download, file_upload, failed_download, failed_upload,{Userlist table} }.

Remarks

Return a table of group data if the specified group exists, otherwise return nil.

c_DeleteGroup(string strDomain, string strGroupname)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name

[2]string the group name

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Delete a group.

c_CopyGroup(string strDomain, string strGroupname, string strNewGroupname)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name

[2]string the source group name

[3]string the destination group name

Return Values

[1]int the result code, 1=success, -1=source group not exists, -2=destination group already exists.

Remarks

Copy a group.

c_AddGroupDirectory(string strDomain,string strGroupname, string strDirectory,string strAlias, bool blsHomeDir,bool bFileRead,bool bFileWrite,bool bFileAppend,bool bFileDelete,bool bDirectoryList, bool bDirectoryMake,bool bDirectoryDelete,bool bDirectoryRename,bool bFileRename,bool bZipFile,bool bUnzipFile)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name
[2]string the group name
[3]string the directory path
[4]string alias of the directory, set "/" for home directory.
[5]bool is home directory?
[6]bool can user read files?
[7]bool can user write files?
[8]bool can user resume files uploading?
[9]bool can user delete files?
[10]bool can user see files listing?
[11]bool can user make a directory?
[12]bool can user remove a directory?
[13]bool can user rename a directory?
[14]bool can user rename a file?
[15]bool can user zip file or folder?
[16]bool can user unzip a zip file?

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Add virtual directory for a group.

c_ResetGroupStatistic(string strDomain, string strGroupname)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name
[2]string the group name

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Reset group's statistics.

c_GetGroupList(string strDomain)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name

Return Values

[1]string groupname list string

Remarks

Returns the group list, and group name in the list is separated with a carriage return sign.

c_GetGroupListPage(string strDomain, int nPageNum)**Parameters**

[1]string the domain name

[2]int the page number

Return Values

[1]string groupname list string

Remarks

This function is similar to c_GetGroupList(), the difference is that it will be used when storing group data via database, and the 2nd parameter tells records offset (20 records/page, 0=1~20, 1=21~40...).

c_GetGroupPageCount(string strDomain)**Parameters**

[1]string the domain name

Return Values

[1]int the total records of groups

[2]int the total pages (20 records per page)

Remarks

Returns the total records of groups in database, and the total pages (20 records per page).

6.2.2 Domain Function

c_AccessDataWay(string strDomain)**Parameters**

[1]string the domain name

Return Values

[1]int the method for database storage of accounts information, 1=xml file, 2=mysql, 3=ODBC

Remarks

Returns method of database storage, 1=xml file, 2=mysql, 3=ODBC

c_ResetUserData(string strDomain)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Reset all the user/group data in the specified domain.

c_ReconnectDB(string strDomain)**Parameters**

[1]string the domain name

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Reconnects the database.

c_TestMysql(string strDomain)**Parameters**

[1]string the domain name

Return Values

[1]bool return true if mysql connection is successful, otherwise return false

Remarks

Test mysql connection.

c_TestODBC(string strDomain)**Parameters**

[1]string the domain name

Return Values

[1]bool return true if ODBC connection is successful, otherwise return false

Remarks

Test ODBC connection.

c_KickSession(string strDomain,int nId,int nKickWay,int nBlockMin,int nAddToUser,int nAddToGroup,int nAddToDomain,int nDisableAccount,string strSendMsg)**Parameters**

[1]string the domain name

[2]int the session ID

[3]int the kick way,0=disconnect,1=disconnect and ban IP for minutes, 2=disconnect and block IP

permanently
[4]int the minutes number for banning IP.
[5]int whether to add this IP to user's IP-block list, 1=yes, 0=no.
[6]int whether to add this IP to group's IP-block list, 1=yes, 0=no.
[7]int whether to add this IP to domain's IP-block list, 1=yes, 0=no.
[8]int whether to disable user account, 1=yes, 0=no.
[9]string the message string will be sent to ftp client.

Return Values

[1]int the result code, 1=success, 0=failure

Remarks

Kill the specified session with full options.

c_KickSessionByName(string strDomain, string strName)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name
[2]string the user name

Return Values

[1]int the result code, 1=success, 0=failure

Remarks

Kill the online sessions of same names as parameter "strName".

c_KickAllSessions(string strDomain)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name

Return Values

[1]int the result code, 1=success, 0=failure

Remarks

Kill all the online sessions.

c_GetConnectionsList(string strDomain)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name

Return Values

[1]table an online session(formatted as {id, username, protocol, ip, lastcommand,directory}) list table.

Remarks

Return a table list of online sessions.

c_GetDomainLog(string strDomain)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name

Return Values

[1]string domain log text

Remarks

Get the log text of a specified domain.

c_SetFTPEvent(string strDomain,int nEventType,int bExecute,string strExeFilePath,string strParameter,int bLogFile,string strLogFilePath,string strLogText,int bSendMail,string strMailTo,string strSubject,string strPlainText,string strAttachFile,int nPriority,int bLuaScript,string strLuaScriptText)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name
[2]int the ftp event type, you can check them at the bottom.
[3]int whether to execute a program, 1=yes, 0=no.
[4]string the physical path of third-party program.
[5]string the parameters of third-party program.
[6]int whether to write something to a log file, 1=yes, 0=no.
[7]string the path of log file.
[8]string the log text.
[9]int whether to send an email, 1=yes, 0=no.
[10]string the receiver's email address.
[11]string the email's subject.
[12]string the email's plain text.
[13]string the email's attachment file path.
[14]int the priority for sending email, 1=normal, 2=high, 3=low
[15]int whether to execute lua script, 1=yes, 0=no.
[16]string the lua script content.

Return Values

nil

Remarks

This function is used for configuring the ftp event's settings.

c_GetFTPEvent(string strDomain,int nEventType)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name
[2]int the ftp event type, you can check them at the bottom.

Return Values

[1]int whether to execute a program, 1=yes, 0=no.
[2]string the physical path of third-party program.
[3]string the parameters of third-party program.
[4]int whether to write something to a log file, 1=yes, 0=no.
[5]string the path of log file.
[6]string the log text.

[7]int whether to send an email, 1=yes, 0=no.
[8]string the receiver's email address.
[9]string the email's subject.
[10]string the email's plain text.
[11]string the email's attachment file path.
[12]int the priority for sending email, 1=normal, 2=high, 3=low
[13]int whether to execute lua script, 1=yes, 0=no.
[14]string the lua script content.

Remarks

Get specified ftp event's settings.

c_SetSSEvent(string strDomain,int nEventType,int bExecute,string strExeFilePath,string strParameter,int bLogFile,string strLogFilePath,string strLogText,int bSendMail,string strMailTo,string strSubject,string strPlainText,string strAttachFile,int nPriority,int bLuaScript,string strLuaScriptText)

Parameters

same as c_SetFTEvent()

Return Values

nil

Remarks

This function is used for configuring the ssh event's settings.

c_GetSSEvent(string strDomain, int nEventType)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name
[2]int the ssh event type, you can check them at the bottom.

Return Values

same as c_SetFTEvent()

Remarks

Get specified ssh event's settings.

c_SetHTEvent(string strDomain,int nEventType,int bExecute,string strExeFilePath,string strParameter,int bLogFile,string strLogFilePath,string strLogText,int bSendMail,string strMailTo,string strSubject,string strPlainText,string strAttachFile,int nPriority,int bLuaScript,string strLuaScriptText)

Parameters

same as c_SetFTEvent()

Return Values

nil

Remarks

This function is used for configuring http event's settings.

c_GetHTTPEvent(string strDomain,int nEventType)

Parameters

- [1]string the domain name
- [2]int the http event type, you can check them at the bottom.

Return Values

same as c_SetFTPEvent()

Remarks

Get specified http event's settings.

c_GetListenerList(string strDomain)

Parameters

- [1]string the domain name

Return Values

- [1]table a domain listener(formatted as {ID,Type,Ip_Address,Port,Is_Listening}) list table.

Remarks

Return a table list of domain listeners.

c_AddListener(string strDomain,int nListenerType,string strListenerIp,int nListenerPort)

Parameters

- [1]string the domain name
- [2]int listener type, 1=FTP, 2=FTPS, 3=HTTP, 4=HTTPS, 5=SSH.
- [3]string listener's IP address, * for all local addresses.
- [4]int listener port

Return Values

- [1]int the result code, 0=success, 1=invalid IP, 2=invalid port, 3=invalid index, 4=listener exists, 99=unknown error.

Remarks

Add a domain listener.

c_DeleteListener(string strDomain,int nIndex)

Parameters

- [1]string the domain name
- [2]int listener index

Return Values

- [1]int the result code, 0=success, 1=invalid IP, 2=invalid port, 3=invalid index, 4=listener exists, 99=unknown error.

Remarks

Delete a domain listener.

c_UpdateListener(string strDomain,int nIndex,int nListenerType,string strListenerIp,int nListenerPort)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name
[2]int listener index
[3]int listener type, 1=FTP, 2=FTPS, 3=HTTP, 4=HTTPS, 5=SSH.
[4]string listener's IP address, * for all local addresses.
[5]int listener port

Return Values

[1]int the result code, 0=success, 1=invalid IP, 2=invalid port, 3=invalid index, 4=listener exists, 99=unknown error.

Remarks

Modify a domain listener by specified index.

c_GetSfvDirList(string strDomain)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name

Return Values

[1]table the SFV directory list table.

Remarks

Return SFV directory list.

c_GetIPMaskList(string strDomain)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name

Return Values

[1]table the domain IPmask(formatted as {ip,refuse}) list table.

Remarks

Return domain's IPmask list.

c_GetFileMaskList(string strDomain)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name

Return Values

[1]table the domain Filemask(formatted as {filename,refuse}) list table.

Remarks

Return domain's filemask list.

c_SetSfvDirList(string strDomain,table tabSfvDir)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name
[2]table the SFV directory list table

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Set SFV directory list.

c_SetIPMaskList(string strDomain,table tabIpMask)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name
[2]table the IPmask list table (formatted as {ip,refuse})

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Set domain's IPmask list.

c_SetFileMaskList(string strDomain,table tabFileMask)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name
[2]table the filemask list table (formatted as {filename,refuse})

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Set domain's filemask list.

c_GetTransferLimit(string strDomain)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name

Return Values

[1]table the transfer limit table formatted as {enable_upload_never,cur_upload_size_never,max_upload_size_never,enable_download_never,cur_download_size_never,max_download_size_never,enable_upload_hourly,cur_upload_size_hourly,max_upload_size_hourly,enable_download_hourly,cur_download_size_hourly,max_download_size_hourly,enable_upload_daily,cur_upload_size_daily,max_upload_size_daily,enable_download_daily,

cur_download_size_daily,max_download_size_daily,enable_upload_weekly,
cur_upload_size_weekly,max_upload_size_weekly,enable_download_weekly,
cur_download_size_weekly,max_download_size_weekly,enable_upload_monthly,
cur_upload_size_monthly,max_upload_size_monthly,enable_download_monthly,
cur_download_size_monthly,max_download_size_monthly}.

Remarks

Return a table of transfer limit settings.

c_SetTransferLimit(string strDomain,table tabTransferLimit)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name
[2]table the transfer limit table (like the return value format of c_GetTransferLimit()).

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Set domain's transfer limit.

c_StartDomain(string strDomain)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Put the domain online.

c_StopDomain(string strDomain,int nStopMode)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name
[2]int the options, 0=disconnect all clients, 1=wait for clients to disconnect, 2=wait for clients to terminate their transfer.

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Put the domain offline.

c_IsDomainOnline(string strDomain)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name

Return Values

[1]bool return true if the domain is online, otherwise return false

Remarks

Check whether the domain is online.

c_GetSessionCount(string strDomain)**Parameters**

[1]string the domain name

Return Values

[1]int the current session number

Remarks

Return the current session number in the specified domain.

c_GetSessionLiveTime(string strDomain,int nSessionID)**Parameters**

[1]string the domain name

[2]int the client session ID

Return Values

[1]int the live time of this session

Remarks

Return session's living time.

c_GetSessionStatistic(string strDomain,int nSessionID)**Parameters**

[1]string the domain name

[2]int the client session ID

Return Values

[1]table session statistics table formatted as {down_speed,down_averagespeed,down_bytes,down_files,up_speed,up_averagespeed,up_bytes,up_files}.

Remarks

Get session statistics.

c_GetDomainStatistic(string strDomain)**Parameters**

[1]string the domain name

Return Values

[1]table domain statistics table formatted as {running_time,current_session,max_session,last24hour_session,session_averagesec,session_maxsec,total_session,down_speed,down_averagespeed,down_bytes,down_files,up_speed,up_averagespeed,up_bytes,up_files}.

Remarks

Get domain statistics.

c_SendSiteMsg(string strDomain,int nSessionID,string strMessage)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name
[2]int the client session ID
[3]string the message text

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Send a message to the client(with FTP/FTPS protocol).

c_BroadcastSiteMsg(string strDomain,string strMessage)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name
[2]string the message text

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Broadcast a message to all the clients(with FTP/FTPS protocol).

c_GetSiteMsg(string strDomain,int nSessionID)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name
[2]int the client session ID

Return Values

[1]string the message text

Remarks

Return all the chatting message of the specified client.

c_CreateDomainLogo(string strDomain,string strLogoPath)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name

[2]string the image path of your domain logo.

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Create a customized logo for the specified domain.

c_GetTempBlockIpList(string strDomain)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name

Return Values

[1]table temporary banned IP(formatted as {ip,sec}) list table

Remarks

Get the temporary banned IP list.

c_AddTempBlockIp(string strDomain,string strBanIP,int nBanSec)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name

[2]string the banned IP address

[3]int value of banned seconds

Return Values

[1]bool return true if added the temporary banned IP successfully, otherwise return false

Remarks

Add a temporary banned IP.

c_DelTempBlockIp(string strDomain,string strBanIP)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name

[2]string the banned IP address

Return Values

[1]bool return true if removed the temporary banned IP successfully, otherwise return false

Remarks

Remove a temporary banned IP.

c_GetUserAbsolutePath(string strDomain,string strUsername,string strNowDir)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name

[2]string the user name

[3]string the current user directory

Return Values

[1]string return the physical path of current user directory

Remarks

Get the physical path of current user directory.

c_GetChartData(string strDomain,int nTimeType,int nTrafficType)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name

[2]int time period type 0:last 5minutes, 1:last 5hours, 2:last 10days

[3]int traffic type 0:download speed, 1:upload speed, 2:session number

Return Values

[1]string return the input data for graphs chart of real-time server traffics.

Remarks

Get the input data for graphs chart of real-time server traffics.

c_SetDomainPasvOption(string strDomain,int nPasvModeWay,string strPasvFixIp,string strPasvWebIp,string strPasvDnsIp,int nPasvRefIntval,int nEnableUPnP,int nMinPasvPort,int nMaxPasvPort)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name

[2]int get server's IP way in ftp pasv mode transfer

[3]string your server's IP on internet

[4]string the specified web url that will resolve your internet IP.

[5]string the specified dynamic DNS, will resolve the hostname as my.dnsdns.org.

[6]int the refreshed interval value for getting server's IP.

[7]int enable auto-forwarding pasv ports to router, 1=yes, 0=no.

[8]int the pasv ports range from.

[9]int the pasv ports range to.

Return Values

nil

Remarks

This function is used to change domain's FTP PASV options.

//FTP Event Type(used in c_SetFtpEvent, c_GetFtpEvent)

FTP_USER_LOGIN_EVENT = 0 //When user has successfully logged in

FTP_USER_DISCONNECT_EVENT = 1 //When user leaves the server

FTP_USER_CONNECT_TIMEOUT_EVENT = 2 //When user has been disconnected for no command sending

```

FTP_DIR_CREATE_EVENT = 3           //When a directory has been created
FTP_DIR_DELETE_EVENT = 4           //When a directory has been deleted
FTP_EXCEED_USERPASS_EVENT = 5      //When a user failed to authenticate(exceed limit
USER/PASS)
FTP_FILE_BANNED_EVENT = 6          //When users attempt to upload a banned file
FTP_FILE_DELETE_EVENT = 7          //When a file has just been deleted
FTP_FILE_DOWNLOAD_EVENT = 8        //When a file has just been downloaded
FTP_FILE_RENAME_EVENT = 9          //When a file has been renamed
FTP_FILE_UPLOAD_EVENT = 10         //When a file was just uploaded
FTP_QUOTA_EXCEED_EVENT = 11        //When quota has reached maximum quota allowed
FTP_TOOMANY_CONNECTION_PERIP_EVENT = 12 //When too many connections have
logged in with same IP
FTP_TOOMANY_CONNECTION_PERACCTOUT_EVENT = 13 //When too many connections have
logged in with same account
FTP_IP_BANNED_EVENT = 14           //When a banned IP try to login on this server
FTP_SITE_COMMAND_MESSAGE = 15      //When user use site command to send a message to
the server
FTP_SITE_COMMAND_CHANGE_PASSWORD = 16 //When user use site command to
change password
FTP_EXCEED_LIMIT = 17              //When user exceeds transfer limit
FTP_EXCEED_MAX_SESSION_ON_GROUP = 18 //When exceed Maximum number of
sessions for group
FTP_EXCEED_MAX_SESSION_PER_IP_ON_GROUP = 19 //When exceed Maximum sessions
per IP address for group
FTP_EXCEED_MAX_SESSION_ON_DOMAIN = 20 //When exceed Maximum number of
sessions on domain
FTP_EXCEED_MAX_SESSION_PER_IP_ON_DOMAIN = 21 //When exceed Maximum sessions
per IP address on domain

```

//SSH Event Type(used in c_SetSSHEvent,c_GetSSHEvent)

```

SSH_USER_LOGIN_EVENT = 0           //When user has successfully logged in
SSH_USER_DISCONNECT_EVENT = 1      //When user leaves the server
SSH_USER_CONNECT_TIMEOUT_EVENT = 2 //When user has been disconnected for no command
sending
SSH_DIR_CREATE_EVENT = 3           //When a directory has been created
SSH_DIR_DELETE_EVENT = 4           //When a directory has been deleted
SSH_EXCEED_USERPASS_EVENT = 5      //When a user failed to authenticate(exceed limit
USER/PASS)
SSH_FILE_BANNED_EVENT = 6          //When users attempt to upload a banned file
SSH_FILE_DELETE_EVENT = 7          //When a file has just been deleted
SSH_FILE_DOWNLOAD_EVENT = 8        //When a file has just been downloaded
SSH_FILE_RENAME_EVENT = 9          //When a file has been renamed
SSH_FILE_UPLOAD_EVENT = 10         //When a file was just uploaded
SSH_QUOTA_EXCEED_EVENT = 11        //When quota has reached maximum quota allowed
SSH_TOOMANY_CONNECTION_PERIP_EVENT = 12 //When too many connections have
logged in with same IP
SSH_TOOMANY_CONNECTION_PERACCTOUT_EVENT = 13 //When too many connections have
logged in with same account
SSH_IP_BANNED_EVENT = 14           //When a banned IP try to login on this server
SSH_EXCEED_LIMIT = 15              //When user exceed transfer limit
SSH_EXCEED_MAX_SESSION_ON_GROUP = 16 //When exceed Maximum number of
sessions for group
SSH_EXCEED_MAX_SESSION_PER_IP_ON_GROUP = 17 //When exceed Maximum sessions

```

per IP address for group

SSH_EXCEED_MAX_SESSION_ON_DOMAIN = 18 //When exceed Maximum number of sessions on domain

SSH_EXCEED_MAX_SESSION_PER_IP_ON_DOMAIN = 19 //When exceed Maximum sessions per IP address on domain

//HTTP Event Type(used in c_SetHTTPEvent,c_GetHTTPEvent)

WEB_USER_LOGIN_EVENT = 0 //When user has successfully logged in

WEB_DIR_CREATE_EVENT = 1 //When a directory has been created

WEB_DIR_DELETE_EVENT = 2 //When a directory has been deleted

WEB_EXCEED_USERPASS_EVENT = 3 //When a user failed to authenticate(exceed limit USER/PASS)

WEB_FILE_BANNED_EVENT = 4 //When users attempt to upload a banned file

WEB_FILE_DELETE_EVENT = 5 //When a file has just been deleted

WEB_FILE_DOWNLOAD_EVENT = 6 //When a file has just been downloaded

WEB_FILE_RENAME_EVENT = 7 //When a file has been renamed

WEB_FILE_UPLOAD_EVENT = 8 //When a file was just uploaded

WEB_QUOTA_EXCEED_EVENT = 9 //When quota has reached maximum quota allowed

WEB_TOOMANY_CONNECTION_PERIP_EVENT = 10 //When too many connections have logged in with same IP

WEB_TOOMANY_CONNECTION_PERACCTOUT_EVENT = 11 //When too many connections have logged in with same account

WEB_IP_BANNED_EVENT = 12 //When a banned IP try to login on this server

WEB_CHANGE_PASSWORD = 13 //When user changes his password

WEB_EXCEED_LIMIT = 14 //When user exceeds transfer limit

WEB_EXCEED_MAX_SESSION_ON_GROUP = 15 //When exceed Maximum number of sessions for group

WEB_EXCEED_MAX_SESSION_PER_IP_ON_GROUP = 16 //When exceed Maximum sessions per IP address for group

WEB_EXCEED_MAX_SESSION_ON_DOMAIN = 17 //When exceed Maximum number of sessions on domain

WEB_EXCEED_MAX_SESSION_PER_IP_ON_DOMAIN = 18 //When exceed Maximum sessions per IP address on domain

6.2.3 System Function

c_ExitServer()

Parameters

nil

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Safely shut down the server process.

c_StartServer()

Parameters

nil

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Put all the domains online.

c_StopServer()**Parameters**

nil

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Put all the domains offline.

c_ReplaceGlobalVar(string strSource)**Parameters**

[1]string the source string

Return Values

[1]string the string with replaced values.

Remarks

Replace all the global variables of the source string and return it.

c_SendMail(string strTo,string strSubject,string strPlainText,string strAttach,string strSmtName, bool bHTML)**Parameters**

[1]string the receiver's email addresses, multiple email addresses can be separated by a comma

[2]string mail subject

[3]string mail content

[4]string attach file path

[5]string the smtp configuration name

[6]bool mail content is HTML?, true=yes, false=no.

Return Values

[1]bool return true if email is sent successfully, otherwise return false

Remarks

Send an email with a few options.

c_SendMailComplete(string strTo,string strSubject,string strPlainText,string strAttach,string strSenderEmail,string strSenderName, string strSmtServer,int nSmtPort,string strSmtUserName,string strSmtPassword,bool

bSmtplibNeedAuth,bool bUseSsl,bool bHTML)

Parameters

- [1]string the receiver's email addresses, multiple email addresses can be separated by a comma
- [2]string mail subject
- [3]string mail content
- [4]string attach file path
- [5]string the sender's email address
- [6]string the sender's name
- [7]string the smtp server's address
- [8]int the smtp server's port
- [9]string the smtp server's username
- [10]string the smtp server's password
- [11]bool need auth?, true=yes, false=no.
- [12]bool need SSL?, true=yes, false=no.
- [13]bool mail content is HTML?, true=yes, false=no.

Return Values

- [1]bool return true if email is sent successfully, otherwise return false

Remarks

Send an email with full options.

c_GetVersion()**Parameters**

nil

Return Values

- [1]string the installed version of Wing FTP Server, such as "3.0.0"

Remarks

Get the installed version of Wing FTP Server.

c_GetLastVersion()**Parameters**

nil

Return Values

- [1]string the latest version of Wing FTP Server, such as "3.0.0"

Remarks

Get the latest version of Wing FTP Server.

c_GetOsType()**Parameters**

nil

Return Values

[1]string the current operating system type, such as "Windows"

Remarks

Get the current operating system type.

c_ClearThumbCache()**Parameters**

nil

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Clear all the thumbnail images cache.

c_CreateCustomLogo()**Parameters**

[1]string the image path of your company logo.

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Create a custom logo for all domains.

c_ResetDefaultLogo()**Parameters**

nil

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Reset to the default logo for all domains.

c_GetGlobalIPMaskList()**Parameters**

nil

Return Values

[1]table the domain IPmask(formatted as {ip,refuse}) list table.

Remarks

Return entire server's ipmask list.

c_GetGlobalFileMaskList()

Parameters

nil

Return Values

[1]table the domain Filemask(formatted as {filename,refuse}) list table.

Remarks

Return entire server's filemask list.

c_SetGlobalIPMaskList(table tblIpMask)

Parameters

[1]table the IPmask list table (formatted as {ip,refuse})

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Set entire server's ipmask list.

c_SetGlobalFileMaskList(table tabFileMask)

Parameters

[1]table the Filemask list table (formatted as {filename,refuse})

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Set entire server's filemask list.

c_GetSystemLog()

Parameters

nil

Return Values

[1]string system log text

Remarks

Get all the system log text.

c_AddSystemLog(string strLog,int nType)

Parameters

[1]string the system log text

[2]int the system log type, you can check them at the bottom.

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Add a system log.

c_GetServerStatistic()**Parameters**

nil

Return Values

[1]table server statistics table formatted as {running_time,current_session,max_session,last24hour_session,session_averagesec,session_maxsec,total_session, down_speed,down_averagespeed,down_bytes,down_files,up_speed,up_averagespeed,up_bytes,up_files}.

Remarks

Get server statistics.

c_CreateSSLCertificate(string strFileName,string strFilePath,int nKeySize,string strCountry,string strState,string strLocality,string strOrganization,string strUnit,string strCertName,string strEmail,string strPassword)

Parameters

[1]string the certificate file name
[2]string the output directory
[3]int key size
[4]string 2-digit country code
[5]string full state or province
[6]string locality(city)
[7]string organization
[8]string organization unit
[9]string common name(your name or your server's hostname)
[10]string contact e-mail
[11]string SSL key password

Return Values

[1]bool return true if created SSL certificate file successfully, otherwise return false

Remarks

This function is used for creating an SSL certificate file .

c_GetSSLCertList()**Parameters**

nil

Return Values

[1]table a table list of all the SSL configuration (formatted as {name,state})

Remarks

Return all the SSL certificate configurations.

c_GetSSLCertificate(string strName)

Parameters

[1]string the certificate configuration name

Return Values

[1]table a table formatted as {ssl_certpath,ssl_keypath,ssl_password}.

Remarks

Get an SSL certificate configuration table on success, or nil on error.

c_CheckSSLCertificate(string strName)

Parameters

[1]string the certificate configuration name

Return Values

[1]bool return true if SSL certificate is valid, otherwise return false

Remarks

Check whether the specified SSL certificate is valid.

c_AddSSLCertificate(string strName,string strCertPath,string strKeyPath,string strPassword)

Parameters

[1]string the certificate configuration name

[2]string the certificate file path

[3]string the key file path

[4]string the key password

Return Values

[1]bool return true if successfully added an SSL certificate configuration, otherwise return false

Remarks

Add or modify an SSL certificate configuration.

c_DeleteSSLCertificate(string strName)

Parameters

[1]string the certificate configuration name

Return Values

[1]bool return true if successfully deleted an SSL certificate configuration, otherwise return false

Remarks

Delete an SSL certificate configuration.

c_CreateSSHKey(string strFileName,string strFilePath,string strKeyPassword,int nKeySize,int nKeyType)

Parameters

[1]string the certificate file name
[2]string the output directory
[3]int the key password
[4]int key size
[5]int key type, 0=RSA, 1=DSA

Return Values

[1]bool return true if created SSH key file successfully, otherwise return false

Remarks

This function is used for creating an SSH key file .

c_GetSSHKeyList()

Parameters

nil

Return Values

[1]table the list of all SSH configuration (formatted as {name,state})

Remarks

Return all the SSH key configurations.

c_GetSSHKey(string strName)

Parameters

[1]string the SSH key configuration name

Return Values

[1]table a table formatted as {ssh_keypath,ssh_password}.

Remarks

Get an SSH key configuration table on success, or nil on error.

c_CheckSSHKey(string strName)

Parameters

[1]string the SSH key configuration name

Return Values

[1]bool return true if SSH key is valid, otherwise return false

Remarks

Check whether the specified SSH key is valid.

c_AddSSHKey(string strName,string strKeyPath,string strPassword)

Parameters

[1]string the certificate configuration name
[2]string the key file path
[3]string the ssh password

Return Values

[1]bool return true if added an SSH key configuration successfully, otherwise return false

Remarks

Add or modify an SSH key configuration.

c_DeleteSSHKey(string strName)

Parameters

[1]string the SSH key configuration name

Return Values

[1]bool return true if deleted an SSH key configuration successfully, otherwise return false

Remarks

Delete an SSH key configuration.

c_GetSMTPList()

Parameters

nil

Return Values

[1]string smtp configuration list.

Remarks

Return all the smtp configurations, and configuration name in string is separated with a carriage return sign.

c_GetSMTP(string strName)

Parameters

[1]string the smtp configuration name

Return Values

[1]table a table formatted as {sender_name,sender_email,need_auth,smtp_server,smtp_port,smtp_username,smtp_password,use_ssl}.

Remarks

Return an smtp configuration table on success, or nil on error.

c_AddSMTP(string strName,string strSenderName,string strSenderEmail,bool bSmtplibNeedAuth,
string strSmtplibServer,int nSmtplibPort,string strSmtplibUserName,string strSmtplibPassword,bool bUseSsl)

Parameters

[1]string the smtp configure name
[2]string the sender's name
[3]string the sender's email address
[4]bool need auth?, true=yes,false=no.
[5]string the smtp server's address
[6]int the smtp server's port
[7]string the smtp server's username
[8]string the smtp server's password
[9]bool need SSL?, true=yes,false=no.

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Add or modify an smtp configuration.

c_DeleteSMTP(string strName)

Parameters

[1]string the smtp configuration name

Return Values

[1]bool return true if deleted an smtp configuration successfully, otherwise return false

Remarks

Delete an smtp configuration.

c_GetTaskList()

Parameters

nil

Return Values

[1]table the system task(formatted as {taskname,type,day,executed,datefrom,timefrom}) list table

Remarks

Return all the system tasks.

c_GetTask(string strTaskName)

Parameters

[1]string the task scheduler name

Return Values

[1]table a table formatted as {taskname,type,day,executed,datefrom,timefrom,script}.

Remarks

Get a task scheduler table on success, or nil on error.

c_AddTask(string strTaskName,int nType,int nDay,string strDatefrom,string strTimefrom,string strScript,bool bReset)

Parameters

[1]string the task scheduler name

[2]int the task scheduler type,0=one time task,1=hourly task,2=daily task,3=weekly task,4=monthly task

[3]int means the day number when you select weekly task or monthly task.

[4]string the date string of first starting task, such as 2009-9-9

[5]string the time string of first starting task, such as 09:09:09

[6]string the lua script text for the task.

[7]bool whether to reset the task, true=yes, false=no.

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Add or modify a system task scheduler.

c_DeleteTask(string strTaskName)

Parameters

[1]string the task scheduler name

Return Values

[1]bool return true if deleted system task scheduler successfully, otherwise return false

Remarks

Delete a system task scheduler.

c_TaskExist(string strTaskName)

Parameters

[1]string the task scheduler name

Return Values

[1]bool return true if the specified task scheduler exists, otherwise return false

Remarks

Check whether the specified task scheduler exists.

6.2.4 Get/Set Options

c_SetOptionInt(string strDomain,int nKey,int nValue)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name
[2]int the key of domain option
[3]int the integer value of domain option

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Set the integer value of a domain option.

for example:

c_SetOptionInt("domain", DOPTION_DATA_ACCESS_INTERFACE_INT, 1)

DOPTION_DATA_ACCESS_INTERFACE_INT is a macro definition of domain options, you can check them at the bottom.

c_SetOptionStr(string strDomain,int nKey,string strValue)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name
[2]int the key of domain option
[3]string the string value of domain option

Return Values

nil

Remarks

This function is similar to c_SetOptionInt(), it is used for setting the string value of a domain option.

c_GetOptionInt(string strDomain,int nKey)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name
[2]int the key of domain option

Return Values

[1]int the integer value of domain option

Remarks

Get the integer value of a domain option.

for example:

local interface = c_GetOptionInt("domain", DOPTION_DATA_ACCESS_INTERFACE_INT)

c_GetOptionStr(string strDomain,int nKey)

Parameters

[1]string the domain name
[2]int the key of domain option

Return Values

[1]string the string value of domain option

Remarks

Get the string value of a domain option.

c_SetGlobalOptionInt(int nKey,int nValue)**Parameters**

[1]int the key of global option
[2]int the integer value of global option

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Set the integer value of a global option.

for example:

c_SetGlobalOptionInt(GOPTION_SYSTEM_LOGFILE_ENABLE_INT, 1)

GOPTION_SYSTEM_LOGFILE_ENABLE_INT is a macro definition of global options, you can check them on the bottom..

c_SetGlobalOptionStr(int nKey,string strValue)**Parameters**

[1]int the key of global option
[2]string the string value of global option

Return Values

nil

Remarks

This function is similar to c_SetGlobalOptionInt(), it is used for setting the string value of a global option.

c_GetGlobalOptionInt(int nKey)**Parameters**

[1]int the key of global option

Return Values

[1]int the integer value of global option

Remarks

Get the integer value of a global option.

for example:

local enable_systemlog = c_GetGlobalOptionInt(GOPTION_SYSTEM_LOGFILE_ENABLE_INT)

c_GetGlobalOptionStr(int nKey)**Parameters**

[1]int the key of global option

Return Values

[1]string the string value of global option

Remarks

Get the string value of a global option.

c_SetAdminOptionInt(int nKey,int nValue)**Parameters**

[1]int the key of admin option

[2]int the integer value of admin option

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Set the integer value of admin option.

for example:

```
c_SetAdminOptionInt(ADMIN_OPTION_LOGFILE_ENABLE_INT, 1)
```

ADMIN_OPTION_LOGFILE_ENABLE_INT is a macro definition of admin options, you can check them on the bottom..

c_SetAdminOptionStr(int nKey,string strValue)**Parameters**

[1]int the key of admin option

[2]string the string value of admin option

Return Values

nil

Remarks

This function is similar to c_SetAdminOptionInt(), it is used for setting the string value of an admin option.

c_GetAdminOptionInt(int nKey)**Parameters**

[1]int the key of admin option

Return Values

[1]int the integer value of admin option

Remarks

Get the integer value of an admin option.

for example:

```
local enable_adminlog = c_GetAdminOptionInt(ADMIN_OPTION_LOGFILE_ENABLE_INT)
```

c_GetAdminOptionStr(int nKey)

Parameters

[1]int the key of admin option

Return Values

[1]string the string value of admin option

Remarks

Get the string value of an admin option.

//Domain Option Field(used in c_SetOptionInt,c_SetOptionStr,c_GetOptionInt,c_GetOptionStr)

```
DOPTION_DOMAIN_MAX_SESSION_INT = 0 //Maximum number of sessions on domain
DOPTION_DOMAIN_PER_IP_MAX_SESSION_INT = 1 //Maximum sessions per IP address on
domain
DOPTION_PER_SESSION_MAX_DOWN_SPEED_INT = 2 //Maximum download speed per session
DOPTION_PER_SESSION_MAX_UP_SPEED_INT = 3 //Maximum upload speed per session
DOPTION_DOMAIN_MAX_DOWN_SPEED_INT = 4 //Maximum download speed for domain
DOPTION_DOMAIN_MAX_UP_SPEED_INT = 5 //Maximum upload speed for domain
DOPTION_PER_USER_MAX_DOWN_SPEED_INT = 6 //Maximum download speed for user accounts
DOPTION_PER_USER_MAX_UP_SPEED_INT = 7 //Maximum upload speed for user accounts
DOPTION_PASSTYPE_INT = 8 //FTP Pasv Mode
DOPTION_PASV_IP_REFRESH_INTERVAL_INT = 9 //Update IP address interval for FTP Pasv
Mode
DOPTION_FIXEDIP_STR = 10 //Fixed IP for FTP Pasv Mode
DOPTION_WEB_IP_STR = 11 //Web IP for FTP Pasv Mode
DOPTION_DNS_IP_STR = 12 //Dynamic DNS for FTP Pasv Mode
DOPTION_ENABLE_UPNP = 13 //Auto-forwarding domain listener ports to
router
DOPTION_PASSPORTMIN_INT = 14 //FTP passive minimum port
DOPTION_PASSPORTMAX_INT = 15 //FTP passive maximum port
DOPTION_BUFFER_SIZE_INT = 16 //Transfer buffer size
DOPTION_DATA_ACCESS_INTERFACE_INT = 17 //Storage user/group data way
DOPTION_MYSQL_ADDRESS_STR = 18 //Mysql Server
DOPTION_MYSQL_PORT_INT = 19 //Mysql Server Port
DOPTION_MYSQL_USERNAME_STR = 20 //Mysql Username
DOPTION_MYSQL_PASSWORD_STR = 21 //Mysql Password
DOPTION_MYSQL_DBNAME_STR = 22 //Mysql Database
DOPTION_MYSQL_UNIXSOCKET_STR = 23 //Mysql UnixSocket
DOPTION_DSN_ADDRESS_STR = 24 //ODBC Source
DOPTION_DSN_USERNAME_STR = 25 //ODBC Username
DOPTION_DSN_PASSWORD_STR = 26 //ODBC Password
DOPTION_ENABLE_MODEZ_INT = 27 //Enable FTP MODE Z support
DOPTION_DEFAULT_ZLEVEL_INT = 28 //Default compression level
DOPTION_MIN_ZLEVEL_INT = 29 //Minimum allowed compression level
```

```

DOPTION_MAX_ZLEVEL_INT = 30 //Maximum allowed compression level
DOPTION_ENABLE_SFVCHECK_INT = 31 //Enable SFV Check
DOPTION_SFVCHECK_CREATMISSING_INT = 32 //SFV create missing files(filename.missing)
DOPTION_SFVCHECK_BADFILE_INT = 33 //SFV Bad File Option
DOPTION_SFVCHECK_PROGRESS_INT = 34 //SFV Check Progress Option
DOPTION_SFVCHECK_SENDRRESULT_INT = 35 //SFV send the check result to client(only for
FTP)
DOPTION_ANTI_HAMMER_ENABLE_INT = 36 //Enable Anti-hammer
DOPTION_ANTI_HAMMER_BLOCK_TIME_INT = 37 //Anti-hammer blocking time
DOPTION_ANTI_HAMMER_LOGIN_FAILED_COUNTS_INT = 38 //Anti-hammer failed login try
DOPTION_ANTI_HAMMER_INTERVAL_INT = 39 //Anti-hammer failed try time
DOPTION_ANTI_HAMMER_SEND_MESSAGE_INT = 40 //Send hammering message to ftp client
DOPTION_SSL_NAME_STR = 41 //SSL certificate name
DOPTION_SSH_NAME_STR = 42 //SSH key name
DOPTION_SSH_USE_UTF8 = 43 //Using UTF-8 for SSH
DOPTION_SMTP_NAME_STR = 44 //SMTP config name
DOPTION_ENABLE_FXP_INT = 45 //Enable FXP
DOPTION_LOGFILE_ENABLE_INT = 46 //Enable domain log
DOPTION_LOGFILE_NAME_STR = 47 //Domain log's filename
DOPTION_LOGFILE_MAXSIZE_INT = 48 //Domain log's max size
DOPTION_LOGFILE_MESSAGE_INT = 49 //Log text field 'Message' enabled in file
DOPTION_LOGSCREEN_MESSAGE_INT = 50 //Log text field 'Message' enabled in screen
DOPTION_LOGFILE_SECURITY_INT = 51 //Log text field 'Security' enabled in file
DOPTION_LOGSCREEN_SECURITY_INT = 52 //Log text field 'Security' enabled in screen
DOPTION_LOGFILE_FTP_COMMAND_INT = 53 //Log text field 'FTP Command' enabled in file
DOPTION_LOGSCREEN_FTP_COMMAND_INT = 54 //Log text field 'FTP Command' enabled in
screen
DOPTION_LOGFILE_FTP_RESPONSE_INT = 55 //Log text field 'FTP Response' enabled in file
DOPTION_LOGSCREEN_FTP_RESPONSE_INT = 56 //Log text field 'FTP Response' enabled in
screen
DOPTION_LOGFILE_WEB_COMMAND_INT = 57 //Log text field 'WEB Command' enabled in file
DOPTION_LOGSCREEN_WEB_COMMAND_INT = 58 //Log text field 'WEB Command' enabled in
screen
DOPTION_LOGFILE_WEB_RESPONSE_INT = 59 //Log text field 'WEB Response' enabled in file
DOPTION_LOGSCREEN_WEB_RESPONSE_INT = 60 //Log text field 'WEB Response' enabled in
screen
DOPTION_LOGFILE_SSH_COMMAND_INT = 61 //Log text field 'SSH Command' enabled in file
DOPTION_LOGSCREEN_SSH_COMMAND_INT = 62 //Log text field 'SSH Command' enabled in
screen
DOPTION_LOGFILE_SSH_RESPONSE_INT = 63 //Log text field 'SSH Response' enabled in file
DOPTION_LOGSCREEN_SSH_RESPONSE_INT = 64 //Log text field 'SSH Response' enabled in
screen
DOPTION_LOGFILE_ODBC_ERROR_INT = 65 //Log text field 'ODBC Error' enabled in file
DOPTION_LOGSCREEN_ODBC_ERROR_INT = 66 //Log text field 'ODBC Error' enabled in screen
DOPTION_LOGFILE_MYSQL_ERROR_INT = 67 //Log text field 'MYSQL Error' enabled in file
DOPTION_LOGSCREEN_MYSQL_ERROR_INT = 68 //Log text field 'MYSQL Error' enabled in
screen
DOPTION_LOGFILE_LUA_ERROR_INT = 69 //Log text field 'Lua Error' enabled in file
DOPTION_LOGSCREEN_LUA_ERROR_INT = 70 //Log text field 'Lua Error' enabled in screen
DOPTION_LOGFILE_MAIL_ERROR_INT = 71 //Log text field 'Mail Error' enabled in file
DOPTION_LOGSCREEN_MAIL_ERROR_INT = 72 //Log text field 'Mail Error' enabled in screen
DOPTION_LOGFILE_FILE_ERROR_INT = 73 //Log text field 'File Error' enabled in file
DOPTION_LOGSCREEN_FILE_ERROR_INT = 74 //Log text field 'File Error' enabled in screen

```

```

DOPTION_LOGFILE_NORMAL_ERROR_INT = 75 //Log text field 'Normal Error' enabled in file
DOPTION_LOGSCREEN_NORMAL_ERROR_INT = 76 //Log text field 'Normal Error' enabled in
screen
DOPTION_MESSAGE_WELCOME_STR = 77 //FTP welcome message
DOPTION_MESSAGE_LOGIN_STR = 78 //FTP user login message
DOPTION_MESSAGE_CHANGE_DIR_STR = 79 //FTP change directory message
DOPTION_MESSAGE_DIR_LIST_STR = 80 //FTP directory list message
DOPTION_MESSAGE_FILE_UPLOAD_STR = 81 //FTP file uploaded message
DOPTION_MESSAGE_FILE_DOWNLOAD_STR = 82 //FTP file downloaded message
DOPTION_MESSAGE_SYSTEM_COMMAND_STR = 83 //FTP system command message
DOPTION_MESSAGE_QUIT_COMMAND_STR = 84 //FTP user quit message
DOPTION_LISTENER_ENABLE_UPNP_INT = 85 //Auto-forwarding domain listener ports to
router
DOPTION_PER_ACCOUNT_MAX_SESSIONS_INT = 86 //Maximum number of sessions per user
account
DOPTION_PER_ACCOUNT_PER_IP_MAX_SESSIONS_INT = 87 //Maximum sessions per IP address
for user account
DOPTION_COMMAND_TIMEOUT_INT = 88 //Automatic idle connection timeout
DOPTION_TRANSFER_TIMEOUT_INT = 89 //Automatic transfer connection timeout

```

6.2.5 Miscellaneous

md5(string strText)

Parameters

[1]string the original string

Return Values

[1]string the md5 hash of a string

Remarks

Calculate the md5 hash of a string.

c_GetAppPath()

Parameters

nil

Return Values

[1]string the application installation path

Remarks

Returns the absolute path where Wing FTP Server is installed.

c_IsDir(string strDirPath)

Parameters

[1]string the directory path

Return Values

[1]bool return true if strDirPath is an existing directory, otherwise return false

Remarks

Tells whether the path is a real directory.

c_MkDir(string strDirPath)

Parameters

[1]string the directory path

Return Values

[1]bool return true if created a directory successfully, otherwise return false

Remarks

Attempts to make a directory specified by strPath.

c_RemoveFileDir(string strPath)

Parameters

[1]string the directory path

Return Values

[1]bool return true if removed a file or a directory successfully, otherwise return false

Remarks

Attempts to remove a file or directory specified by strPath.

c_FileExist(string strFilePath)

Parameters

[1]string the file path

Return Values

[1]bool return true if strFilePath is a regular file, otherwise return false

Remarks

Check whether a regular file exists.

c_GetFileTime(string strFilePath)

Parameters

[1]string the file path

Return Values

[1]int the time when file content was changed

Remarks

Get the time when file content was changed.

c_GetTimeMS()

Parameters

nil

Return Values

[1]int the milliseconds of current time

Remarks

Get the milliseconds of current time.

c_GetTimeUS()

Parameters

nil

Return Values

[1]int the microseconds of current time

Remarks

Get the microseconds of current time.

c_GetRandom()

Parameters

nil

Return Values

[1]int the random number

Remarks

Generate a system random number.

c_GetDir(string strDirPath)

Parameters

[1]string the directory path

Return Values

[1]string return an iterative directory name when no exception occurred, otherwise return **nil**.

Remarks

Returns an iterative directory name inside the specified path strDirPath. So you can use this function for directory traversal,
for example:
for subdir in c_GetDir(rootpath) do
 print(subdir)
end

c_GetFileDir(string strDirPath)**Parameters**

[1]string the directory path

Return Values

[1]string return an iterative directory/file name when no exception occurred, otherwise return **nil**.

Remarks

Returns an iterative directory/file name inside the specified path strDirPath. So you can use this function for directory/file traversal,

for example:

```
for subdirfile in c_GetFileDir(rootpath) do
  print(subdirfile)
end
```

c_GetRootDir()**Parameters**

nil

Return Values

[1]table a table list of local drivers in windows, and in other OS its subdirectory table under "/"

Remarks

Return local drivers string table in windows, subdirectory table under "/" in other OS.

for example:

```
for _,root_sub in pairs(c_GetRootDir()) do
  if root_sub ~= nil and root_sub["isdir"] == true then
    print(root_sub["dir"])
  end
end
```

c_GetLocalIpList()**Parameters**

nil

Return Values

[1]string the local IP list string

Remarks

Returns the local IP list, and IP in string is separated with a comma sign.

c_TranslateTime(string strTime)**Parameters**

[1]string the time string, such as "2009-09-09 00:00:00"

Return Values

[1]int time_t value of the time

Remarks

Translate a time string to a time_t value .

6.2.6 Administrator

c_CheckAdmin(string strUserName,string strPassword)

Parameters

[1]string admin username

[2]string admin password

Return Values

[1]bool return true if check administrator login is successful, otherwise return false

Remarks

Administrator login ok?

c_CheckAdminIp(string strUserName,string strIp)

Parameters

[1]string admin username

[2]string the client IP

Return Values

[1]bool return false when IP is banned, otherwise return true

Remarks

Check administrator login IP.

c_AdminLogout(string strSessionId)

Parameters

[1]string the session ID

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Administrator logout.

c_AdminExist(string strUserName)

Parameters

[1]string admin username

Return Values

[1]bool return true if specified admin exists, otherwise return false

Remarks

Check whether the specified administrator exists.

c_AddAdmin(string strUserName, string strPassword, bool bReadonly, table tabAdminIpMasks)

Parameters

[1]string admin username
[2]string admin password
[3]bool is read-only admin?
[4]table administrator's IPmask(formated as {ip,refuse}) list table.

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Add or modify an administrator .

c_DeleteAdmin(string strUserName)

Parameters

[1]string admin username

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Delete an administrator.

c_GetAdmin(string strUsername)

Parameters

[1]string admin username

Return Values

[1]table administrator data table formated as {username,password,{Ipmask table}}.

Remarks

Return an administrator data table if the specified admin exists, otherwise return nil.

c_GetAdminType()

Parameters

[1]string the administrator name

Return Values

[1]bool return true if administrator is read-only admin, otherwise return false

Remarks

Get the administrator type.

c_GetAdminList()

Parameters

nil

Return Values

[1]table administrator(formated as {username,lastlogin,lastip}) list table.

Remarks

Return administrators list.

c_AddAdminFailedIp(string strIp)

Parameters

[1]string client IP

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Add the client IP to a banned list when login failed, for system anti-hammer.

c_RemoveAdminFailedIp(string strIp)

Parameters

[1]string the client IP

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Remove the specified IP from banned list when login is successful, for system anti-hammer.

c_ClearAdminSession()

Parameters

nil

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Clear all the expired admin sessions.

c_ChangeAdminListener(int nHttpPort,bool bHttpSecure)

Parameters

[1]int administration listener's port

[1]bool whether to use SSL, 1=yes, 0=no

Return Values

[1]bool return true if change listener successfully, otherwise return false

Remarks

Modify the administrator's listener.

c_GetAdminIPMaskList()**Parameters**

nil

Return Values

[1]table the administrator IPmask(formated as {ip,refuse}) list table

Remarks

Return administrator IPmask list.

c_SetAdminIPMaskList(table tblpmask)**Parameters**

[1]table the administrator IPmask(formated as {ip,refuse}) list table

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Set administrator IPmask list.

c_GetAdminLog()**Parameters**

nil

Return Values

[1]string admin log text

Remarks

Get all the admin log text.

c_AddAdminLog(string strLog,int nType)**Parameters**

[1]string the admin log text

[2]int the admin log type, you can check them at the bottom.

Return Values

nil

Remarks

Add an admin log.

//Admin Option Field(used in `c_SetAdminOptionInt`, `c_SetAdminOptionStr`, `c_GetAdminOptionInt`, `c_GetAdminOptionStr`)

ADMIN_OPTION_LISTEN_PORT_INT = 0 //administration listener port number
 ADMIN_OPTION_SECURE_ENABLE_INT = 1 //enable SSL with administration listener
 ADMIN_OPTION_SSL_NAME_STR = 2 //the SSL configuration name
 ADMIN_OPTION_LOGFILE_ENABLE_INT = 3 //enable admin log
 ADMIN_OPTION_LOGFILE_FILENAME_STR = 4 //admin log's filename
 ADMIN_OPTION_LOGFILE_MAXSIZE_INT = 5 //admin log's max size
 ADMIN_OPTION_ENABLE_UPNP_INT = 6 //enable auto-forwarding admin listener port to router

6.3 Server Variables

Certain configurable messages in the server can be customized to include a wide range of variables as outlined in the list below. These variables can be used in the Command Console, the Event Manager, and for customized FTP response message. A brief explanation is made for each variable. Statistical information, unless otherwise specified, is calculated since the server was last started.

Server Variables

%ServerName - The full name of the server
 %ServerVersion - The full version number of the server
 %CurrentTime - The current time according to the the server, in the system's local time format
 %ServerYear - Current year
 %ServerMonth - Current month, 1-12
 %ServerDay - Current day, 1-31
 %ServerHour - Current hour, 0-23
 %YYYY - Current year
 %MM - Current month, 01-12
 %DD - Current day, 01-31
 %HH - Current hour, 00-23
 %ServOnlineSessions - The number of sessions currently connected
 %ServMaxOnlineSessions - The highest number of concurrent sessions that has been recorded since being placed online
 %ServLast24HSessions - The number of sessions that have connected in the past 24 hours
 %ServAverageSessionLife - The average length of time a session has remained connected
 %ServMaxSessionLife - The longest recorded time for a session
 %ServTotalSessions - The total number of sessions that have connected since being placed online.
 %ServRealtimeDownloadSpeedKBS - The current download transfer rate in KB/s
 %ServAverageDownloadSpeedKBS - The average download rate in KB/s
 %ServDownloadBytes - The total amount of data downloaded since being placed online
 %ServDownloadFiles - The total number of files downloaded since being placed online
 %ServRealtimeUploadSpeedKBS - The current upload transfer rate in KB/s
 %ServAverageUploadSpeedKBS - The average upload rate in KB/s
 %ServUploadBytes - The total amount of data uploaded since being placed online
 %ServUploadFiles - The total number of files uploaded since being placed online

Domain Variables

%DomOnlineSessions - The number of sessions currently connected
%DomMaxOnlineSessions - The highest number of concurrent sessions that has been recorded since being placed online
%DomLast24HSessions - The number of sessions that have connected in the past 24 hours
%DomAverageSessionLife - The average length of time a session has remained connected
%DomMaxSessionLife - The longest recorded time for a session
%DomTotalSessions - The total number of sessions that have connected since being placed online
%DomRealtimeDownloadSpeedKBS - The current download transfer rate in KB/s
%DomAverageDownloadSpeedKBS - The average download rate in KB/s
%DomDownloadBytes - The total amount of data downloaded since being placed online
%DomDownloadFiles - The total number of files downloaded since being placed online
%DomRealtimeUploadSpeedKBS - The current upload transfer rate in KB/s
%DomAverageUploadSpeedKBS - The average upload rate in KB/s
%DomUploadBytes - The total amount of data uploaded since being placed online
%DomUploadFiles - The total number of files uploaded since being placed online

Session Variables - Applies to the current session

%Domain - The domain name
%IP - The client's IP address
%Name - The session's User Name
%UserEmail - The email address of the user %Name, which specified in the User->Notes page
%Dir - The session's current directory
%LastDir - The last created or removed directory (physical path)
%PathName - The last accessed file's path.
%FileName - The last accessed file's name, like "test.zip"
%FileSize - Retrieves the size, in bytes, of the file from %PathName
%OldFilePath - The old file path before renaming
%NewFilePath - The new file path after renaming
%SessionID - The session's ID
%ClientVersion - The FTP client name
%UserMaxQuota - The max disk quota for the user %Name
%UserCurrentQuota - The current disk quota for the user %Name
%ConRealtimeDownloadSpeedKBS - The current download transfer rate in KB/s
%ConAverageDownloadSpeedKBS - The average download rate in KB/s
%ConDownloadFiles - The total number of files downloaded for this session
%ConRealtimeUploadSpeedKBS - The current upload transfer rate in KB/s
%ConAverageUploadSpeedKBS - The average upload rate in KB/s
%ConUploadFiles - The total number of files uploaded for this session
%ConTransferBytes - The total amount of data transferred last time by this session(include download and upload)
%ConTransferSpeedKBS - The average transfer rate transferred last time by this session in KB/s

How to use Variables in Command Console and Task Scheduler

Only Server Variables are applicable in Command Console and Task Scheduler. You can not use Domain Variables and Session Variables.

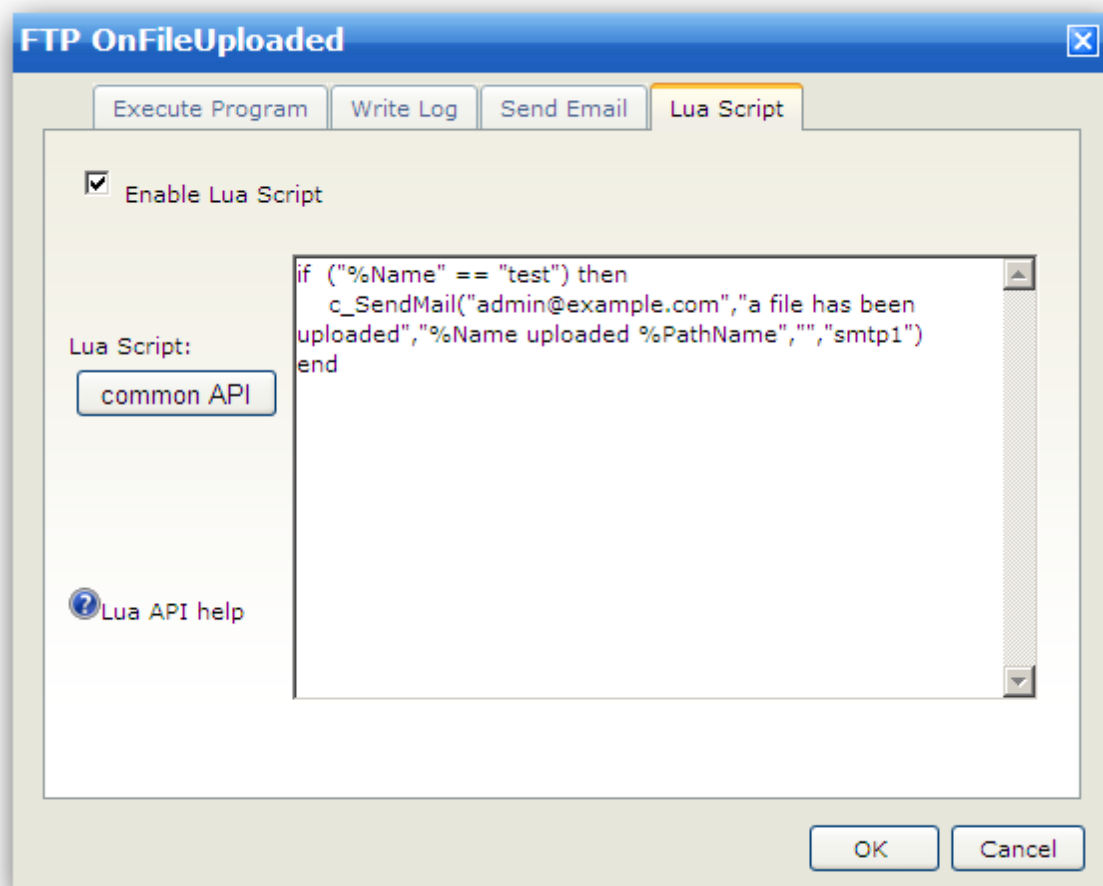
```
lua>> print("%ServerName")
Wing FTP Server

lua>> print (%ServOnlineSessions)
1

lua>>
```

How To use Variables in Event Manager and FTP Customized Message

All Variables are applicable in Event Manager and FTP Customized Message.



This example shows how to respond to events for a specified user. In this case, when user "test" uploads a file, the server will send an email to admin@example.com.

6.4 Database Schema

Note: You needn't to create database schemas or tables by yourself, Wing FTP Server will create them automatically when configuring ODBC/Mysql settings(if you use Mysql, please create a mysql database first, the default database name is "wftp_database").

Schemas for ODBC database

1) table for mapping relations of user and group([wftp_table_user_group](#))

Field Name	Type	NULL	Description
Domain	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the domain name
User_Name	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the user name
Group_Name	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the group name

2) table for user information([wftp_table_user](#))

Field Name	Type	NULL	Description
Domain	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the domain name
User_Name	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the user name
EnableAccount	int		enable account?, 1=yes, 0=no
EnablePassword	int		enable password?, 1=yes, 0=no
Password	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the user password
ProtocolType	int		enabled protocols mask, FTP=1, FTP(TLS)=2, FTP(SSL)=4, HTTP=8, HTTP(SSL)=16, SSH=32, if only allow FTP and HTTP, the mask number is 1+8 = 9
EnableExpire	int		enable account expire?, 1=yes, 0=no
ExpireTime	varchar (32)		the account expire time, such as "2009-09-09 00:00:00"
MaxDownloadSpeed	int		max session download speed
MaxUploadSpeed	int		max session upload speed
MaxConnection	int		max number of connections

Field Name	Type	NULL	Description
SessionNoCommandTimeOut	int		ftp connection timeout value
SessionNoTransferTimeOut	int		ftp idle timeout value
ConnectionPerIp	int		max number of connections per Ip
PasswordLength	int		max password length
ShowHiddenFile	int		show the hidden file?, 1=show,0=hide
CanChangePassword	int		user can change password?, 1=allow,0=deny
CanSendMessageToServer	int		send chat message?, 1=allow,0=deny
CurrentCredit	varchar (64)		current ratio credit
RatioDownload	int		ratio download
RatioUpload	int		ratio upload
RatioCountMethod	int		ratio count method,0=count for files,1=count for bytes
EnableRatio	int		enable ratio?, 1=yes,0=no
MaxQuota	varchar (64)		max quota size
CurrentQuota	varchar (64)		current quota size
EnableQuota	int		enable quota?, 1=yes,0=no
NotesName	varchar (64)		note name text
NotesAddress	varchar (255)		note address text
NotesZipCode	varchar (64)		note zipcode text
NotesPhone	varchar (64)		note phone number text
NotesFax	varchar (64)		note fax number text
NotesEmail	varchar (128)		note email text
NotesMemo	varchar (255)		note memo text
TotalReceivedBytes	varchar (64)		total received bytes
TotalSentBytes	varchar (64)		total sent bytes
LoginCount	int		login count
FileDownload	int		total downloaded files
FileUpload	int		total uploaded files
FailedDownload	int		total download failed files
FailedUpload	int		total upload failed files
LastLoginIp	varchar (64)		the last login IP
LastLoginTime	varchar (64)		the last login time
EnableGroup	int		enable group?, 1=yes,0=no
EnableSchedule	int		enable access schedule?, 1=yes,0=no
LimitResetTime	int		transfer limit reset time

Field Name	Type	NULL	Description
LimitResetType	int		transfer limit reset type, 0=reset never,1=reset hourly,2=reset daily,3=reset weekly,4=reset monthly
EnableUploadLimit	int		enable transfer limit upload?, 1=yes,0=no
CurlLimitUploadSize	int		current upload size
MaxLimitUploadSize	int		max upload size
EnableDownloadLimit	int		enable transfer limit download?, 1=yes,0=no
CurlLimitDownLoadSize	int		current download size
MaxLimitDownloadSize	int		max download size
SSHPublicKeyPath	varchar (255)		SSH public key path (optional)

3) table for user's directory([wftp_table_dir](#))

Field Name	Type	NULL	Description
Domain	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the domain name
User_Name	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the user name
DirPath	varchar (255)	NOT NULL	the directory real path
DirAlias	varchar (128)		the directory virtual path
Home_Dir	int		is home directory?, 1=yes,0=no
File_Read	int		enable file read?, 1=yes,0=no
File_Write	int		enable file write?, 1=yes,0=no
File_Append	int		enable file append?, 1=yes,0=no
File_Delete	int		enable file delete?, 1=yes,0=no
Directory_List	int		enable directory list?, 1=yes,0=no
Directory_Rename	int		enable directory/file rename?, 1=yes,0=no
Directory_Make	int		enable directory create?, 1=yes,0=no
Directory_Delete	int		enable directory delete?, 1=yes,0=no
File_Rename	int		enable file rename?, 1=yes,0=no
Zip_File	int		enable zip files?, 1=yes,0=no
Unzip_File	int		enable unzip files?, 1=yes,0=no

4) table for user's filemask([wftp_table_filemask](#))

Field Name	Type	NULL	Description
Domain	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the domain name
User_Name	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the user name
Filename	varchar (128)	NOT NULL	the file mask
Refuse	int		refuse access?, 1=yes,0=no

5) table for user's ipmask([wftp_table_ipmask](#))

Field Name	Type	NULL	Description
Domain	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the domain name
User_Name	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the user name
Ip	varchar (128)	NOT NULL	the ip mask
Refuse	int		refuse access?, 1=yes,0=no

6) table for user's access schedule([wftp_table_schedule](#))

Field Name	Type	NULL	Description
Domain	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the domain name
User_Name	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the user name
Weekday	int		the day for access schedule. 0=Sunday, 1=Monday, 2=Tuesday, 3=Wednesday, 4=Thursday, 5=Friday, 6=Saturday
TimeFrom	varchar (32)		start time for access
TimeTo	varchar (32)		end time for access

7) table for group information([wftp_table_group](#))

Field Name	Type	NULL	Description
Domain	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the domain name
Group_Name	varchar (64)	NOT	the group name

Field Name	Type	NULL	Description
		NULL	
MaxDownloadSpeed	int		max session download speed
MaxUploadSpeed	int		max session upload speed
MaxConnection	int		max number of connections
SessionNoCommandTimeOut	int		ftp connection timeout value
SessionNoTransferTimeOut	int		ftp idle timeout value
ConnectionPerIp	int		max number of connections per Ip
ShowHiddenFile	int		show the hidden file?, 1=show,0=hide
CanSendMessageToServer	int		send chat message?, 1=allow,0=deny
TotalReceivedBytes	varchar (64)		total received bytes
TotalSentBytes	varchar (64)		total sent bytes
LoginCount	int		login count
FileDownload	int		total downloaded files
FileUpload	int		total uploaded files
FailedDownload	int		total download failed files
FailedUpload	int		total upload failed files

8) table for group's directory([wftp_table_dir2](#))

Field Name	Type	NULL	Description
Domain	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the domain name
Group_Name	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the group name
DirPath	varchar (255)	NOT NULL	the directory real path
DirAlias	varchar (128)		the directory virtual path
Home_Dir	int		is home directory?, 1=yes,0=no
File_Read	int		enable file read?, 1=yes,0=no
File_Write	int		enable file write?, 1=yes,0=no
File_Append	int		enable file append?, 1=yes,0=no
File_Delete	int		enable file delete?, 1=yes,0=no
Directory_List	int		enable directory list?, 1=yes,0=no
Directory_Rename	int		enable directory/file rename?, 1=yes,0=no
Directory_Make	int		enable directory create?, 1=yes,0=no

Field Name	Type	NULL	Description
Directory_Delete	int		enable directory delete?, 1=yes,0=no
File_Rename	int		enable file rename?, 1=yes,0=no
Zip_File	int		enable zip files?, 1=yes,0=no
Unzip_File	int		enable unzip files?, 1=yes,0=no

9) table for group's filemask([wftp_table_filemask2](#))

Field Name	Type	NULL	Description
Domain	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the domain name
Group_Name	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the group name
Filename	varchar (128)	NOT NULL	the file mask
Refuse	int		refuse access?, 1=yes,0=no

10) table for group's ipmask([wftp_table_ipmask2](#))

Field Name	Type	NULL	Description
Domain	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the domain name
Group_Name	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the group name
Ip	varchar (128)	NOT NULL	the ip mask
Refuse	int		refuse access?, 1=yes,0=no

Schemas for Mysql database

1) table for mapping relations of user and group([wftp_mysqltable_user_group](#))

Field Name	Type	NULL	Description
Domain	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the domain name
User_Name	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the user name
Group_Name	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the group name

2) table for user information([wftp_mysqltable_user](#))

Field Name	Type	NULL	Description
Domain	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the domain name
User_Name	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the user name
EnableAccount	int(11)		enable account?, 1=yes, 0=no
EnablePassword	int(11)		enable password?, 1=yes, 0=no
Password	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the user password
ProtocolType	int(11)		enabled protocols mask, FTP=1, FTP(TLS)=2, FTP(SSL)=4, HTTP=8, HTTP(SSL)=16, SSH=32, if only allow FTP and HTTP, the mask number is 1+8 = 9
EnableExpire	int(11)		enable account expire?, 1=yes, 0=no
ExpireTime	varchar (32)		the account expire time, such as "2009-09-09 00:00:00"
MaxDownloadSpeed	int(11)		max session download speed
MaxUploadSpeed	int(11)		max session upload speed
MaxConnection	int(11)		max number of connections
SessionNoCommandTimeOut	int(11)		ftp connection timeout value
SessionNoTransferTimeOut	int(11)		ftp idle timeout value
ConnectionPerIp	int(11)		max number of connections per ip
PasswordLength	int(11)		max password length
ShowHiddenFile	int(11)		show the hidden file?, 1=show, 0=hide
CanChangePassword	int(11)		user can change password?, 1=allow, 0=deny
CanSendMessageToServer	int(11)		send chat message?, 1=allow, 0=deny
CurrentCredit	bigint(20)		current ratio credit
RatioDownload	int(11)		ratio download

Field Name	Type	NULL	Description
RatioUpload	int(11)		ratio upload
RatioCountMethod	int(11)		ratio count method,0=count for files,1=count for bytes
EnableRatio	int(11)		enable ratio?, 1=yes,0=no
MaxQuota	bigint(20)		max quota size
CurrentQuota	bigint(20)		current quota size
EnableQuota	int(11)		enable quota?, 1=yes,0=no
NotesName	varchar (64)		note name text
NotesAddress	varchar (255)		note address text
NotesZipCode	varchar (64)		note zipcode text
NotesPhone	varchar (64)		note phone number text
NotesFax	varchar (64)		note fax number text
NotesEmail	varchar (128)		note email text
NotesMemo	varchar (255)		note memo text
TotalReceivedBytes	bigint(20)		total received bytes
TotalSentBytes	bigint(20)		total sent bytes
LoginCount	int(11)		login count
FileDownload	int(11)		total downloaded files
FileUpload	int(11)		total uploaded files
FailedDownload	int(11)		total download failed files
FailedUpload	int(11)		total upload failed files
LastLoginIp	varchar (64)		the last login IP
LastLoginTime	varchar (64)		the last login time
EnableGroup	int(11)		enable group?, 1=yes,0=no
EnableSchedule	int(11)		enable access schedule?, 1=yes,0=no
LimitResetTime	int(11)		transfer limit reset time
LimitResetType	int(11)		transfer limit reset type, 0=reset never,1=reset hourly,2=reset daily,3=reset weekly,4=reset monthly
EnableUploadLimit	int(11)		enable transfer limit upload?, 1=yes,0=no
CurLimitUploadSize	int(11)		current upload size
MaxLimitUploadSize	int(11)		max upload size
EnableDownloadLimit	int(11)		enable transfer limit download?, 1=yes,0=no
CurLimitDownLoadSize	int(11)		current download size
MaxLimitDownloadSize	int(11)		max download size
SSHPublicKeyPath	varchar (255)		SSH public key path (optional)

3) table for user's directory([wftp_mysqltable_dir](#))

Field Name	Type	NULL	Description
Domain	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the domain name
User_Name	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the user name
DirPath	varchar (255)	NOT NULL	the directory real path
DirAlias	varchar (128)		the directory virtual path
Home_Dir	int(11)		is home directory?, 1=yes,0=no
File_Read	int(11)		enable file read?, 1=yes,0=no
File_Write	int(11)		enable file write?, 1=yes,0=no
File_Append	int(11)		enable file append?, 1=yes,0=no
File_Delete	int(11)		enable file delete?, 1=yes,0=no
Directory_List	int(11)		enable directory list?, 1=yes,0=no
Directory_Rename	int(11)		enable directory/file rename?, 1=yes,0=no
Directory_Make	int(11)		enable directory create?, 1=yes,0=no
Directory_Delete	int(11)		enable directory delete?, 1=yes,0=no
File_Rename	int(11)		enable file rename?, 1=yes,0=no
Zip_File	int(11)		enable zip files?, 1=yes,0=no
Unzip_File	int(11)		enable unzip files?, 1=yes,0=no

4) table for user's filemask([wftp_mysqltable_filemask](#))

Field Name	Type	NULL	Description
Domain	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the domain name
User_Name	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the user name
Filename	varchar (128)	NOT NULL	the file mask
Refuse	int(11)		refuse access?, 1=yes,0=no

5) table for user's ipmask([wftp_mysqltable_ipmask](#))

Field Name	Type	NULL	Description
Domain	varchar (64)	NOT	the domain name

Field Name	Type	NULL	Description
		NULL	
User_Name	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the user name
Ip	varchar (128)	NOT NULL	the ip mask
Refuse	int(11)		refuse access?, 1=yes,0=no

6) table for user's access schedule([wftp_mysqltable_schedule](#))

Field Name	Type	NULL	Description
Domain	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the domain name
User_Name	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the user name
Weekday	int(11)		the day for access schedule. 0=Sunday, 1=Monday, 2=Tuesday, 3=Wednesday, 4=Thursday, 5=Friday, 6=Saturday
TimeFrom	varchar (32)		start time for access
TimeTo	varchar (32)		end time for access

7) table for group information([wftp_mysqltable_group](#))

Field Name	Type	NULL	Description
Domain	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the domain name
Group_Name	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the group name
MaxDownloadSpeed	int(11)		max session download speed
MaxUploadSpeed	int(11)		max session upload speed
MaxConnection	int(11)		max number of connections
SessionNoCommandTimeOut	int(11)		ftp connection timeout value
SessionNoTransferTimeOut	int(11)		ftp idle timeout value
ConnectionPerIp	int(11)		max number of connections per ip
ShowHiddenFile	int(11)		show the hidden file?, 1=show,0=hide
CanSendMessageToServer	int(11)		send chat message?, 1=allow,0=deny
TotalReceivedBytes	bigint(20)		total received bytes

Field Name	Type	NULL	Description
TotalSentBytes	bigint(20)		total sent bytes
LoginCount	int(11)		login count
FileDownload	int(11)		total downloaded files
FileUpload	int(11)		total uploaded files
FailedDownload	int(11)		total download failed files
FailedUpload	int(11)		total upload failed files

8) table for group's directory([wftp_mysqltable_dir2](#))

Field Name	Type	NULL	Description
Domain	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the domain name
Group_Name	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the group name
DirPath	varchar (255)	NOT NULL	the directory real path
DirAlias	varchar (128)		the directory virtual path
Home_Dir	int(11)		is home directory?, 1=yes,0=no
File_Read	int(11)		enable file read?, 1=yes,0=no
File_Write	int(11)		enable file write?, 1=yes,0=no
File_Append	int(11)		enable file append?, 1=yes,0=no
File_Delete	int(11)		enable file delete?, 1=yes,0=no
Directory_List	int(11)		enable directory list?, 1=yes,0=no
Directory_Rename	int(11)		enable directory/file rename?, 1=yes,0=no
Directory_Make	int(11)		enable directory create?, 1=yes,0=no
Directory_Delete	int(11)		enable directory delete?, 1=yes,0=no
File_Rename	int(11)		enable file rename?, 1=yes,0=no
Zip_File	int(11)		enable zip files?, 1=yes,0=no
Unzip_File	int(11)		enable unzip files?, 1=yes,0=no

9) table for group's filemask([wftp_mysqltable_filemask2](#))

Field Name	Type	NULL	Description
Domain	varchar (64)	NOT NULL	the domain name
Group_Name	varchar (64)	NOT	the group name


```
//Wing FTP Server end
```

Note: *Adding/editing user account by SQL operation is not a recommended method, we suggest you use Lua webservice^[109] to make it.*